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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 255

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Oil Trade to Tell Senate Data in Its Own Hearing; U. S. Still Opens Up Jobs

The World's Day—At a Glance
Sept 25, 1939

Oil Industry to Hold Hearing for Government

WASHINGTON (AP)—Turning its attention to the petroleum industry, the Monopoly Committee opened today what Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming described as a "new type of hearing," in which the facts and opinions to be presented were selected by industry rather than by Government agencies.

Senator O'Mahoney said spokesmen of the industry had "graciously accepted our invitation to businessmen to present the story of the Nation's economic problems from the point of view of business and industry itself."

U. S., as Executive Only, Employs 920,310

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Executive Branch of the Federal Government had 920,310 civil employees on its June 30 pay roll—2,550 more than at the World War peak of Nov. 11, 1918. The Civil Service Commission, making this report, said the June 30 figure represented an increase of 58,396 over Dec. 31, 1938.

Chief gainers in size were the Departments of Agriculture, Navy, War, and Interior. Of the total, 81.2 per cent were men. Civil service requirements governed 67.7 per cent of the jobs.

House Makes Certain It Gets Travel Money

WASHINGTON (AP)—The first legislative business of the House in the special session was approval of a resolution providing members of Congress with $222,000 for their travel expense to Washington. The House approved $51,000 today for Senators and $171,000 for Representatives.

FBI Tightens Vigilance on Alien Forces

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, told 230 National Police Academy graduates today that the FBI would give particular attention to "espionage, sabotage, neutrality measures, the National Defense Act, registration of aliens, and other related matters."

"There is little question," Mr. Hoover asserted, "but at this very moment forces alien to American peace and democracy are seeking to burrow deep into our social order."

Russia and Estonia Discuss Trade and Policy

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Russia opened commercial and diplomatic talks today with its northern neighbor, Estonia. Details of conversations between Soviet officials and Estonia's Foreign Minister Karl Selter were not disclosed, but significance was attached to the fact that a Turkish envoy would come here closely after the arrival of Mr. Selter.

The conference started as Russia banned foreign ships from traveling the River Neva.

Polish Tenor Sails for U. S. at Nation's Bid

NEW YORK (AP)—Jan Kiepura, Polish tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company who reported for duty as an officer in the Polish Army at the war's outbreak three weeks ago, has sailed for the United States at the request of his Government to fulfill concert and opera engagements.

'Zone of Peace' Is Sought By Nations of New World

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Panama, Sept. 25—The unmistakable determination of the 21 American Nations to maintain a zone of peace embracing their territories and the vast area of surrounding seas emerges as the Panama Neutrality Congress reaches the stage of tangible projects.

The commission of foreign ministers, or their representatives, met this morning to consider the texts submitted by the national delegations. Details are withheld pending the comparison of the various points of view and agreement on a draft acceptable to all participants.

The extent of the Western Hemisphere's desire to safeguard its neutrality is indicated in the Cuban statement that Cuba favors a ban on "all belligerent activities" in American waters.

The definition of American waters remains to be worked out. The area of primary defense has been greatly extended by changes in the methods of modern warfare, especially the use of aircraft carriers, long range bombing, and submarine hazard to neutral shipping.

United States naval patrols already are reported ranging 200 miles out into the Atlantic. A naval patrol plane far out in the Caribbean flew low over the Santa Clara bearing Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, and the U. S. delegation to Panama.

The original definition of territorial waters was measured roughly by the distance of a cannon shot. The three-miles and twelve-mile limits are considered here no longer adequate for the security of the Western Hemisphere.

Canada and Canadian water are naturally excluded from the Panama deliberations since Canada is at war and is not officially a member of the inter-American family.

The implications of the Cuban Statement made by Secretary of State Miguel A Campa, is seen in the sweeping nature of the contemplated ban on "all belligerent activities." If this point of view is adopted it would mean that German submarines would be prohibited from sinking British ships within American seas.

This extreme interpretation would also forbid the search or seizure by British warships of German or neutral vessels within the area deemed essential for the protection of inter-American shipping.

Disputes over the search and seizure of American ships on the high seas were a serious irritant to British and American relations during the Napoleonic wars.

Territorial Waters

Precedents for the extension of territorial waters beyond the generally accepted three-mile limit exist only as proposals. Even the twelve-mile limit is honored as an exception only where i is specially provided for by treaties.

Italy, in 1909, said that during any future war it would claim a neutral zone of ten miles around the coast. Earlier, in 1864, the United States in the case of Rhode Island held a belligerent ship should not fire toward a neutral coast if within range to do damage. Sixteen-inch guns on battleships fire up to 20 miles. Bombing planes, in effect, increase shell trajectories to hundred of miles.

Soon after the outbreak of the last war the Pan American Union asked the Nations to submit their ideas on neutrality. Peru favored a zone of neutral seas from mid-Atlantic to mid-Pacific. The statement said "the Peruvian Government believes that time has come when joint action of the American Republics must make itself felt to guarantee the inviolability of their commercial routes, separating these in their full extent from hostile activities of the belligerent naval forces . . . America cannot admit that its commerce, within the maritime area belonging to the Continent — supposedly bounded by a line equidistant from it and the other continents, both on Pacific and on Atlantic side—be subject to the contingencies of the present war."

Colombia, on April 22, 1915, submitted a seven-point proposal to make the neutral zone wider than the "range of guns employed in the present European war" Commercial navigation routes also would have been neutralized. Within those zones belligerents would have been "forbidden to use—under any circumstances whatever—any other means of combat or destruction."

Neither the Peruvian nor Colombian proposals were adopted. The American Nations lacked a common neutrality policy in the period from 1914 to 1918 apart from the usual international law.

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The American Motorcar: A Product of Genius
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Women Bank Leaders

At Bank Convention

Left: Miss Mildred Roberts, Assistant Cashier of the Citizens National Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles, President of the Association of Bank Women. Upper right: Miss Grace Stoermer, Assistant Vice-President of the Bank of America, N. T. & S. A., of Los Angeles, Past President of the Association and General Chairman of the Convention Committee. Lower right: Miss Merna Lassen, Secretary of the Hollywood State Bank, Hollywood, Calif., Program Chairman of the Association of Bank Women at their seventeenth annual convention in Seattle, Wash.

Women bankers report progress: Page 3

Data on Living Costs To Aid Labor Accords

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 25—A program to furnish labor leaders of the State with data on the costs of living which will be kept up to date has been completed by the Division of Labor, and the first bulletin will be ready today.

Disclosing the plan after a conference with union heads, Harvey Saul, Director of Labor, said that the plan was approved as a means of reaching a common understanding with the employers so that any situation resulting from wage increase demands and possible living cost advances could be met in an orderly manner.

Members of the statistical branch of the Labor division who have been supplied with data by the Bureau of Markets and Family Welfare Society, will keep the living costs figures up to the minute, Mr. Saul said.

It is planned to have the information in the hands of the labor leaders at the end of each week. The figures also will be available for the weekly meetings of the Committee on Labor Legislation which meets each Monday to consider industrial conditions.

Recently, textile unions affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America (American Federation of Labor), the Textile Workers Union of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations), and the Independent Textile Union of Woonsocket asked for wage increases varying from 15 to 20 per cent because of the alleged increases in costs of living.

This drive by the major textile unions of the country is taken because textile workers do not wish to see prices of food, clothing, and other necessities climb out of reach while wages remain stationary. These workers accepted wage slashes about a year ago of from 12½ to 20 per cent, because of inactivity in the industry. Now, they would like these pay cuts restored so that their real wages will not be reduced by the so-called war boom.

Roosevelt Busy In Efforts To Lift Embargo

Talks to Senators who oppose action — Has his Secretary explain source of some pleas.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—The White House drive for repeal of the arms embargo went forward vigorously today. President Roosevelt returned to Washington, began a series of interviews with Senators of which the most significant were with those who disagree with him on foreign policy, and caused to be issued a purported explanation of the anti-repeal messages that have been coming in to Congress.

In short, the Chief Executive was urgently seeking endorsement of his foreign policy in every possible way, and showing no inclination to follow Alf M. Landon's suggestion that he remove partisanship from the issue by renouncing a third term.

The White House hint about the source of anti-repeal messages came when Stephen T. Early produced the translation of a cable which he said had been sent him by the State Department. The cable originated in Germany, and numbers of identical or similar messages had been sent to American recipients.

It read: "In view of forthcoming meeting of Congress and possible amendment of neutrality laws following alleged Athenia incident and bombing of open towns in Poland please ask all our American friends at once to appeal by telegram for the full maintenance of Neutrality Laws. Remind them of the last war and futility of sacrifice made by all, including the United States, and particularly that there is no difference between American and German people. War should remain localized and a new World War avoided in all circumstances. Please do utmost to assist me."

This alleged message—nothing was announced about its actual source or degree of authenticity—was signed with an unidentifiable name. But Mr. Early plainly indicated the White House belief that part of the tide of messages came from this inspired source. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is probing the matter, to discover how widespread the messages were sent.

"We have been asked," said Mr. Early—who speaks after consultation with the President—"by a number of people to start a counter-movement, but we are not going to do it. The President is still

(Continued on Page 19, Column 3)

Neutrality Bill Drafted; 'Positive Peace' Program Is Demanded in Britain

Repeal of embargo is keynote of measure presented to Senate committee.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—The 23-man Senate Foreign Relations Committee which last session voted 12 to 11 to postpone revision of the neutrality law, received a new bill today drawn up by the Democratic leadership over the week end, and having as its keynote the repeal of the arms embargo to belligerent nations.

With this beginning the extra session called by President Roosevelt got under way today with the Senate and House meeting at noon and the first part of the debate joined in Committee. There is no longer any question but that the Committee will report out the new bill and that the great debate will occur on the floor of the Senate, in public sessions with full discussions and the whole nation listening to the arguments and amplifying them in countless home fireside debates.

Events today however were largely perfunctory. The Committee adjourned after a half hour session until Thursday at the request of Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho who asked time to study the revised draft. The Senate itself met for three minutes and then likewise adjourned until Thursday. Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky made a brief explanation of the status of the neutrality program and then dismissed the Senate to the disappointment of crowded galleries. The preliminary work is going on behind the scenes, where the most intense contest is underway to line up the two dozen or more Senators who have not yet committed themselves and who hold the balance of power.

New Bill Drafted

Ten Democratic Senators worked yesterday to revise the draft of the new measure, offered by Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, and Chairman of the Committee. Nominally, this bill is an amendment to the bill already passed by the House, but in point of fact all after the enactment clause of the House bill is stricken out and a new measure substituted. It was considered significant right at the outset that the informal group of Democratic leaders who laid the basis for the new bill yesterday were apparently unanimous in their approval. The measure throws out the arms embargo and substitutes for it a 7-point plan incorporating the proposals recommended by President Roosevelt in his personal address to the joint session on Friday.

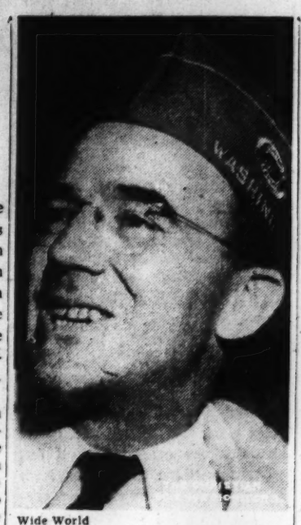
It also gives Congress several important checks on presidential discretion, of first importance in the debate now opening. Congress would have a part in determining when a state of war exists, and would have semi-annual reports of the Munitions Control Board to keep it informed on the amount of arms shipments to belligerents and the credit extended to foreign purchasers.

90-Day Credits

The proposed bill carries another provision which may center attacks upon it, however. This is a modification of the cash-and-carry provision to give presidential discretion for 90-day credits to foreign governments, and longer term credits to private firms if the President considers such a policy necessary to protect United States commercial interests. The Senate drafters argued that business considers three-month credits the equivalent of cash, and that they are needed in large-volume transactions. This and similar proposals will be first argued out in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The 23-man Committee which now takes the first part in the historic debate is a representative cross-section of the Senate and includes some of its most outstanding leaders. Despite Mr. Roosevelt's strong efforts, and the special con-

(Continued on Page 19, Column 4)



Wide World

Stephen F. Chadwick
Commander of American Legion says, "Our Country can be kept from involvement in other peoples' strife."

Legion Members Seek Peace With Strong Defenses

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (AP)—American Legionnaires cheered an impressive array of speakers who beseeched the United States to build its peace structure upon invulnerable defense forces at the opening session today of the twenty-first annual convention.

An estimated attendance of 11,000 Legion members and women of the Auxiliary filled the Coliseum, which was lavishly draped with the National Colors.

A long line of distinguished guests was introduced to the gathering, among the visitors being Henry Ford, who made a dramatic entry flanked by the personnel of Ford Motor Car Post of Detroit.

Appearing at the convention as a special guest of National Commander Stephen F. Chadwick, Mr. Ford stepped to the microphone and said simply "I think it is my greatest honor to be here with you today." He was saluted with volleys of applause and shouting.

Other prominent personalities mingling with high Legion officers on the stage and responding to the veterans' accolades were Mary Pickford, Gen. Frank T. Hines, head of the United States Veterans Administration; J. Monroe Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Paul McNutt, head of the Social Security Administration and himself an outstanding Legionnaire, and Josephus Daniels, United States Ambassador to Mexico.

Mr. Daniels advised the Legion to "close your ears to dangerous propaganda." He reported the conference of representatives of North and South American nations at Panama epitomized "continental solidarity in the Western Hemisphere."

It was announced the convention turnout this year was one of the largest since formation of the Legion.

Unequivocal neutrality and a stanch preparedness were the themes of the day's address.

Avoiding 1916 Mistakes

The views of Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, scheduled as one of three speakers interpreting the Legion's three-fold service to Community, State and Nation, were presented by his representative, Brig. Gen. Frank M. Andrews

"There are those in this and other nations who proclaim that neutrality is not possible," Secretary Woodring said in his prepared address. "There are those who persist that in these times a democratic form of government—neutral or unneutral—must fail and in the end give way to some new ideology in government. With these I do not agree."

"We can be thankful in the

(Continued on Page 19, Column 1)

London rejects Duce's overture but public opinion now seeks a definite plan.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 25 — While the official view here insists that the British purpose in the war—namely, to end National Socialist aggression—remains clear and unaffected by Premier Mussolini's peace appeal, certain sections of British opinion have seized upon the opportunity provided by Signor Mussolini's plea to urge their own peace plans.

An appeal that in the event of any "peace initiative" from Reichsführer Hitler, the British Government should not confine itself to a negative reply has been addressed to Members of Parliament by the National Peace Council representing about 40 national, co-operative, and trade union organizations, presided over by the Bishop of Chelmsford. Other organizations, such as the Union of Democratic Control and the Federal Union, are calling for more positive aims than the "overthrow of Hitlerism" in the prosecution of the war.

The National Peace Council suggests an Anglo-French declaration of a policy "radical in character, precise in formulation, and proclaimed imaginatively and with all available resources of publicity."

Program for Peace

The main objectives of the Council's peace plan include the economic reconstruction of Europe, the development of a new colonial system with a share for all Nations in administrative responsibilities, and free access to raw materials; the development of a new European order on a federal basis; the provision of mutual assistance in repairing war damage and facilitating the transition to a peacetime economy.

The Federal Union, an organization whose aims are on similar lines to those propounded by Clarence Streit in his book "Union Now," is making determined efforts to present its aims to a wider public. It seeks the inclusion in all statements of war aims and peace proposals of an announcement of the readiness of the Nations to join a Federal Union and their willingness to sacrifice something of their sovereign and national rights in the interests of peace.

No Weakening

Meanwhile, although certain observers here may have thought they detected the suspicion of a sidestep in official British comment on Premier Mussolini's speech, notably in the reference to the appreciation of "the sincerity of Signor Mussolini's motives," the general impression is that there is no weakening in the British determination to oust the Hitler regime.

It is pointed out that diplomatic expedience prompts Britain's careful handling of all overtures from those who have not yet decided on which side of the fence they are going to drop—if they intend to drop at all.

At all events there is no mistaking the tone of the British press reply to Premier Mussolini. "No change," and "no going back now," are typical headings of editorials today. The liberal Manchester Guardian makes one of the strongest answers to the suggestion that war need not be further extended.

"This gallant population (Poland) was left to its cruel fate. War was made on Germany, but not war of the kind to compel her to bring back her airmen from Poland. This is a terrible episode in our history, whatever the explanation may be. How, then, could any Englishman face the world if after these things his country resigned itself to the extinction of Poland and settled down to its own life again as if nothing had happened?"

Generally, the feeling here is that such press eloquence is merely an additional bolting of the door which the Government has now finally locked against any escape from fulfillment of its pledges.

This Changing World

Oil in Wartime—Allies Have the Advantage in Access to World's Oil Reserves —Hitler Relies on Russia and Rumania

By H. B. Elliston

Whether or not, as a British statesman once said, "the Allies floated to victory on a sea of oil," the superior oil resources of the Allies in the World War constituted one of the principal agents of victory. And oil is even more important in the present more mechanized war. It is estimated, indeed, that Nazi Germany will need five times as much oil as it normally consumes, in order to keep the wartime machine lubricated. This no doubt applies to the Allies, too. But the oil situation of the two belligerent sides differs markedly, and it is all to the advantage of the Allies.

Most of the oil resources of the world are located in the Western Hemisphere. The ratio is as high as 75 per cent. In this war, as in the World War, the Allies will virtually have undisputed access to these reserves, because the Allies are superior on the seas. Some oil will doubtless get to Germany, but not much. Allied men-of-war are expected to see to that.

This is where the advantage of the Allies lies. And they have long anticipated it. That is why they have always been concerned about any development affecting oil on the American Continent. I recall, as an example, anxious inquiries from London whenever the old rumor was repeated that United States reserves were being rapidly exhausted. It was never difficult to show that much of the United States, let alone Mexico and Venezuela, was swimming in oil. But the facts never seemed to cast out a recurrent fear—a fear that a wartime advantage might be denied to the sea powers by natural causes.

* * *

If the Allies have been worried about oil, the Nazis must have been worried much more. For they knew that they must go into a war with the ocean lanes to the American wells closed to them. Accordingly the Nazis have been engaged in working out an oil policy without reference to the Americas. First they have been accumulating stock; secondly, they have been developing the German process for obtaining oil from coal; and thirdly, they have been making sure of supplies from the chief reservoirs in Europe, namely, Russia and Rumania.

How much oil is piled up inside Germany is known only to Field Marshal Hermann Göring and his staff. In a trade article in a recent issue of the New York Times, I notice that a writer, an authority on the oil industry, credits Germany with a supply of "general oil supplies sufficient for only about six months' requirements at a normal rate of consumption." The figure seems extraordinarily low. I've tried it out on one or two other authorities, but without getting either assent or dissent. If that's the figure, then it would have to be cut down to a month or two for a wartime estimate.

Moreover, in spite of strenuous efforts, the obtaining of oil from coal hasn't, by any means, made Nazi Germany independent of foreign supplies. Last year domestic production amounted to only a third of domestic consumption—and that was in peacetime. Thus Nazi Germany, even for current supplies, must count on Russia and Rumania.

* * *

Now Soviet Russia produces 11 per cent of the world's supply, Rumania 4 per cent. With both countries Nazi Germany has obtained agreements whereby oil is being made available to Germany. Russia's contribution, like all Russian contributions, is difficult to figure out. Most of the Russian output at present is going into use or storage in Russia itself. Indeed, in American oil circles I recently heard this variant of the "coals to Newcastle" story—that the Soviet was actually buying American oil on the Pacific Coast. Maybe the object is to supply Germany without depleting the Russian reserves at all. (That's at least more likely than the so-called prospect of Japanese buying of American arms with the help of Russian gold!) Anything is possible in these topsy turvy times. But in all the circumstances—Stalin's suspicion of Hitler, for example—Soviet Russia in the present emergency may be husbanding other countries' resources as well as its own.

Oil is as much of a disadvantage to Rumania as it is an advantage to Russia. It buttresses Russia's strength as a master player in the European chess game, but it exposes Rumania to aggression. And now that Poland has vanished, the fate of Rumania is overhung with a question mark, with the oil wells, appearing to Nazi Germany as the grapes of Tantalus.

* * *

Once before Rumanian oil saved Germany. It was largely the possession of the Rumanian oil fields after Mackensen's campaign in 1916 that enabled the Germans to hold out so long against the Allied blockade. Hitler may be deterred from invading Rumania by the knowledge that Stalin would invade Rumania, too. It was Stalin who arranged the partition of Poland so that Hitler wouldn't establish a common frontier with Rumania. However, even if Hitler doesn't get hold of the Rumanian wells, he is drawing upon them in the normal course of trade. Under an agreement dating from last December Rumania pledged the export to Germany of 25 per cent of output.

Nazi Germany is doubtless obtaining more than that ratio now that the war has started. Certainly Rumania is in no position to say, "No." Nor, apparently, are the Allies putting on much pressure to prevent the Balkan countries from trading with Nazi Germany. Their hope is to keep the Balkans from becoming military as well as economic allies of Germany, and that may be possible only by not seeking to block Germany's trade ties in the Balkans too vigorously.

To what extent the Russian and Rumanian supplies make up Germany's oil deficiencies, none can tell. It would seem doubtful, however, whether they could keep the German war machine fully supplied over a long war. When Hitler talks of a ten-year war, in other words, he's probably counting upon "a pipe-line to heaven" as an offset to the pipe-line to the Americas which the Allies already have.

Twenty-Fifth Day of War:

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Peace aims became a matter for clarification following the week-end speech of Premier Mussolini. British and French sources reiterated that the "war against Hitlerism" must continue. Peace groups and other organizations in Britain took the opportunity to urge steps that will further clarify the ultimate objectives of the Allies.

Food rationing began in Germany. Britain, conserving its gasoline supplies, put its petrol rationing plans into operation.

The war at sea raised a new issue for neutral Scandinavian vessels carrying wood pulp to Britain, three of which—one Swedish and two Finnish—having been sunk, protesting that wood pulp was not listed by Germany as contraband. One more British freighter, the 4646-ton Hazelside, was torpedoed, while a British destroyer, reported sunk by Germany, has not been listed by London.

On the fronts Russian forces were moving rapidly forward to the line of demarcation in Poland arranged with Germany, the German army having handed over Brest-Litovsk to the Russians. Minor reconnoitering continued on the Western front. Warsaw was still holding out.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 4, 5, and 7.

Calm Wartime Action Promised by FBI

WASHINGTON (AP) — Director J. Edgar Hoover promised that the Federal Bureau of Investigation would be calm and impartial in its investigations of espionage, sabotage, and violation of neutrality regulations.

He added in a statement that hundreds of letters received by the FBI indicated that citizens "in every walk of life in every State are deeply interested in lending all aid to ridding America of those who desire to undermine the Federal Government."

Capitol Is Closed

WASHINGTON (AP)—For the first Sunday since the years immediately after the World War, the Capitol was closed to sightseers yesterday. The order was described as precautionary by officials who recalled that in 1915 a bomb was set off in the building.

National W.C.T.U. Pays Honor To Centenary of Its Founder

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 25—The centenary of a woman known around the world is being observed here this week.

Because little Churchville, some 15 miles away, is the native village of Frances E. Willard, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has chosen this city for its sixty-fifth annual convention and is taking a day out of its sessions to journey out to see the house where its great organizer lived as a small child before the family moved out to the prairies.

For five years now the W. C. T. U. with its locals in all parts of the Country has been preparing for this event, and members have raised $750,000 as a centenary fund to promote the cause to which Frances Willard devoted her life—total abstinence. But they are not attempting to make the Centenary observance an exclusively W. C. T. U. affair. Other women's organizations such as the D. A. R., the National Council of Women, and the Alpha Phi Sorority have accepted invitations to participate.

The reason for this inclusiveness is that Frances Willard was no one-track reformer. For the temperance cause she sacrificed more than she did for any other, since she regarded it as basic, but she found time to help promote other activities that promised to give fuller opportunities to women.

Her Many Activities

She was one of the organizers of the National Council of Women and its first president. She helped set up the Chicago Chapter of the D. A. R., the Evanston Chapter of Alpha Phi Sorority, and the Illinois Women's Press Association.

While opportunities for woman, as sought by Miss Willard, have largely been won, other goals she visioned are still in the distance, and in recognizing them, this convention is calling attention to her advanced position as a liberal ahead of her times.

One of these is internationalism. Aware that the common enemies of every nation are the evils that degrade it, such as liquor and opium traffic, exploitation of workers, vice, Miss Willard in the '80s put forth a plea for a union of the mothers of the world, regardless of nationality.

"We are one world of tempted humanity," she wrote after a visit to Chinatown, in San Francisco. "But for the intrusion of the sea, the shores of China and the Far East would be part and parcel of our own. We must no longer be hedged about by the artificial boundaries of states and nations."

Out of such broad thinking the World's W. C. T. U. was established by Miss Willard in 1883. Her persuasion led the national organization to send out a world organizer, Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, of Boston. In her seven years of organizing, Mrs. Leavitt traveled 100,000 miles in 43 countries, distributing literature in 47 languages, and organized 130 Societies. Foundations were soldily laid. Today, despite governmental crises, the White Ribbon workers still carry on their reform efforts in over 50 countries.

In many of these countries the centenary is being observed this year. A large meeting was held at the Sorbonne, in Paris, this spring. A Willard broadcast is planned in Sweden, Sept. 28. Books on Miss Willard were published this year in Switzerland, Australia, Finland, and Egypt, as well as in the United States.

Many honors have been accorded the great temperance educator in this country. Hers is the only woman's statue in Statuary Hall in the Capitol. Some 300 other memorials, from stained glass windows to women's domitories, have been erected to her, some of them in the last few months, the W. C. T. U. has found in a recent survey. This week a special exhibit of books about Miss Willard is being held in the Library of Congress, and she is to be honored with a stamp in a forthcoming issue featuring famous Americans.

Seeks $1,000,000 Fund

The tribute of the W. C. T. U. to Frances Willard is to mark the centenary by increased educational work for temperance, along the lines she originally laid out but with modern techniques, such as the motion picture. It is striving to bring its centenary fund up to $1,000,000, having already passed by $250,000 the original goal of a half million set up five years ago.

"And while we are not letting up one instant on our educational work, we are giving increased attention to local option campaigns," said Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, President of the National W. C. T. U. "There have been 9,000 local option elections in the six years since repeal. The drys have won over 6,000 of them. We think that is very encouraging."

Also in accord with Miss Willard's policies, this convention is giving an important place to reports of international temperance work and to the study of peace. It expects to hear from Miss Loretta Hoyman, stationed in Egypt, and Miss Mary Campbell, just back from Palestine. And as always, the motto which Frances Willard gave the organization will be prominently displayed. Originally this motto read: "For God, and Home, and Native Land." But as Miss Willard's outlook expanded, she revised it to the form now used by this organization: "For God, and Home, and Every Land."

Relief Check-Cashing

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 25 (AP) — The national President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union declared today "the taxpayers of this country are setting up the drinks for men on relief." It is "no cranky Prohibitionist" but "just a plain dollars and cents" attitude to assail the practice of "relief clients cashing their checks at bars and spending the money there," said Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Smith is here for the 65th annual national WCTU convention opening Wednesday.

W. C. T. U. Marks Another Milestone

Officers
National officers of the W. C. T. U. are, left to right: Mrs. Anna Marden DeYo, Secretary; Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, President; Mrs. Margaret C. Munn Treasurer.

Frances E. Willard
Founder of the W. C. T. U.

Bund Declared Official Nazi Agent in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP) — A former member of the German Reichstag said today the German-American Bund sought to provide a Nazi reserve here which Adolf Hitler could tap "for any kind of assistance."

Gerhart H. Seger, now editor of a New York City German-American weekly, made the statement to the Dies committee while testifying that the Bund was an official representative of Germany in this country.

He told the committe the Nazi Party regarded all German organizations abroad as sources "from which it can draw for any kind of activity it would like to have."

He agreed with Chairman Martin Dies (D-Texas) of the House Inquiry into Un-American Activities that Germany, "with 100 posts loyal to the Nazi Party, would have a potential spy system" in the United States.

In addition, Mr. Seger quoted a Nazi paper as saying:

"The program of the young German-Americans . . . is: We want to bring the Germans in the United States, who in part have become alienated from the German Fatherland and from the German nation, back to the great community of blood and faith of all Germans. To this end, the spiritual regeneration of the Germans after the model of the homeland is necessary."

The commitee decided to recall Fritz Kuhn, Bund leader, to inquire why statements he made to the commitee several weeks ago were denied by his own newspapers, as produced by Mr. Seger.

The members said they also wanted to learn why Mr. Kuhn had not submitted certain information he had promised the committee, including a list of Bund posts in the United States and their officers.

The committee's decision came after Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama had asserted that "some action should be taken" to bring Mr. Kuhn to account.

The Committee decided today to transmit to the State and Justice Departments testimony which one member said proved that the Communist Party and the German-American Bund had violated the registration and espionage acts.

Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R of N. J.), a member of the House group investigating un-American activities, raised the point.

"Based on testimony presented to this committee," he said, 'there can be no doubt but that the officers and members of the Communist Party, U. S. A., and the German-American Bund are violating both acts.

known enemies."

The registration act compels known representatives of a foreign government to register with

"In view of the clear cut testimony showing the close tieup between the Communist Party and the German-American Bund and their foreign headquarters and in view of the national emergency which exists, I think it is our solemn duty as a committee of the House to immediately acquaint both the State and Justice Departments with all relating testimony."

Counsel Instructed

Chairman Dies agreed to instruct Rhea Whitley, committee counsel, to transmit pertinent testimony to those departments "if they want it," then added:

"We must keep in mind the distinction between freedom of speech of individuals and of foreign outfits. Under no circumstances should we be required to harbor the State Department, giving detailed information about their activities.

Mr. Dies said that he had "reliable information" that government departments and the labor organizations alike were preparing to eliminate known Communists from their ranks.

Labor organizations, he said, were ready to "force out known Communists" or compel them to renounce Communism.

Red Propaganda

In the near future, the Dies committee plans to hear further testimony from D. H. Dubrowsky, former Soviet agent in this country, who testified Saturday about various methods by which he said the Russian Government gets American money into its treasury and spreads propaganda which "Americans swallow and pay for."

One of the Soviet Government's first representatives in this country, Mr. Dubrowsky told the Committee he was anxious to "expose the machinations of the monstrous Stalinist machine" because Stalin had transformed the Soviet Government from what had been an idealistic movement" into "political gangsterism."

"Today, Stalinism is virtually indistinguishable from Hitlerism," Mr. Dubrowsky said.

He told the committee that Russia had "played the American people as a bunch of suckers" to finance its propaganda here.

"Front organizations with high-sounding names," Mr. Dubrowsky, who is now a naturalized citizen, explained, had collected money in the United States for relief of starvation and suffering in Russia but had used much of the money for Communist Party purposes.

He also related that the Soviet Government got the major part of payments the United States makes to dependents in Russia of American war veterans.

A. F. of L. Group Warned Against Communist Party

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 25 (AP) —John P. Frey told the convention of American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Unions today that the Communist party was "redoubling its efforts to secure a measure of control" in the Federation ranks.

"Orders from Russia were received this year," he said, "instructing the party to pay more attention to the American Federation of Labor than to the Congress of Industrial Organizations."

Mr. Frey's assertion was contained in his report to the opening session of the A. F. of L. metal trades department. He is President of the department.

The trade union policies of the A. F. of L., he charged, had come under the fire of the C. I. O. and of the Communist Party propaganda. He called on the A. F. of L. international unions to expose the propaganda and recommended a "sturdy defense" of trade union policies as a counter offensive.

He said the Communist party had been instructed by its national committee in 1938 "to withdraw their candidates from the Communist party ticket and to vote for candidates endorsed by the (labor's non-partisan) league and the C. I. O.

At the same time Mr. Frey appealed to the A. F. of L. unions to help "stem the tide of reactionary legislation" proposed or adopted by states and municipalities to regulate labor union activities in strikes and picketing.

"The reactionary swing of this public opinion is due," he declared, "not so much to any Federal or State liberalizing legislation, but to the methods adopted by some groups of organized labor in 1936-37-38. It is a reaction to the sit-down strikes and the mass picketing lines of that period."

Turning to the legislative situation, Mr. Frey said labor's gains in the last Congress were "meagre," and recommended that Congress enact legislation "to encourage and stimulate business and the creation of wealth."

Referring to the A. F. of L.'s fight for changes in the Wagner Act, Mr. Frey charged that the National Labor Relations Board prepared a "most misleading and unsound" analysis of A. F. of L. proposed amendments.

The metal trades chief touched on the failure of some A. F. of L. unions to support the whole amendment program by saying it was not surprising, in view of the opposition, that some persons in the labor movement thought the A. F. of L. amendments "would work injuriously to them."

Other unions, he indicated, hesitated before championing the A. F. of L. program to consider their own position in cases pending before the board.

Byrd Snow Cruiser Equipment Ready

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—Electric equipment for a snow cruiser, 55 feet long and 15 feet wide, being built for Admiral Richard E. Byrd's Government-sponsored expedition to the Antarctic this fall, is completed.

The General Electric Company said Sept. 23 the equipment, built in its Erie, Pa., plant, includes 75-horsepower motors for each of four rubber tired wheels 10 feet in diameter, traction motors, two generators for two 150-horsepower diesel engines and controls for applying electric drive to the wheels "in all possible combinations."

The interior of the $150,000 vehicle, the company said, has a control room, engine room, galley, living quarters for four men, a storeroom and cargo space. With its full load including a five-passenger airplane, the snow cruiser weighs 75,000 pounds.

Georgia Localizes School Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Provision for the transportation of Georgia's public school pupils is a matter entirely under the jurisdiction of the local (County and City) boards of education, ruled Georgia's Attorney General Ellis Arnall recently. The ruling may have widespread effect upon school plans throughout the State since funds for all purposes available to the schools have been severely curtailed as the schools open the autumn term.

Extent and Aims Are Defined For Neutral Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Panama — As delegates to the Panama Neutrality Congress clear away preliminaries and take hold of practical issues, it is essential to understand the exact nature and scope of this conference.

Strictly speaking, it is not a conference in the usual meaning of that term as applied in Pan-American relations. It is a consultation of Foreign Ministers or their representatives.

Consultations of this kind undoubtedly will increase along lines being pioneered in Panama. Whenever any question arises that is considered important enough, the Foreign Ministers can consult under provisions of the Declaration of Lima. That Declaration, adopted by the Eighth Pan-American Conference in the Peruvian capital last December, brought to fruition a century of Inter-American moves toward solidarity.

The procedure of consultation differs markedly from that of regular Pan-American Conferences. Every five years the regular conference is held, rotating among the major capitals. The next one is scheduled for 1942 in Bogotá, Colombia.

Routine Business

Much routine business is transacted at Pan-American Conferences, for they deal with the entire range of Inter-American relations. Necessarily they tend toward general discussion and the adoption of general measures. Panama, on the other hand, concerns itself only with specific questions arising from the European war.

How far Panama will go remains to be seen. As the first consultation of all the American Nations when faced by a common danger, Panama must explore possibilities and set precedents.

It is already fairly clear that Panama will be a brief session. Its objective is to find a basis of mutual accord on each of the three agenda items: (1) Neutrality. (2) Protection of the peace of the Western Hemisphere. (3) Economic co-operation.

Procedure Outlined

Once the grist of agreement has been sifted out, Panama expects to refer each topic to committees of specialists. The ramifications of Bolivian tin production and smelting, for example, and possibilities that Bolivian tin might be turned in greater quantities toward the United States, require more time than Panama can give. The Foreign Ministers have urgent business in their own capitals. Many of them hope to leave Panama by Oct. 2.

The process of "referring to a committee" does not necessarily mean the sidestepping of issues. From the attitude of delegations here, an observer gathers that the Americas are in earnest. The speed of this meeting, actually in session three weeks after German troops invaded Poland, is in itself eloquent.

Panama faces immediate and inescapable decisions. As long as war lasts in Europe, the American Nations have to defend themselves against its backwash. They can do this either singly, in regional groups, or in unbroken solidarity. Panama meets to test how far the 21 independent Nations are prepared to make their declared solidarity a monolith of co-ordinated action.

Italian Paper Finds 'Many Sorrows' Due To Reds in Poland

TURIN, Italy, Sept. 25 (AP)—A correspondent of the newspaper La Stampa, in a dispatch from the Hungarian-Polish Frontier said the Russian-German agreement to partition Poland among themselves "shattered the Ukranians' dream of independence, the legitimate desire of 40,000,000 individuals living between the Dniester and Don Rivers."

Red commissars are establishing themselves in towns immediately after occupation by the Red Army, the dispatch said, and "Sovietization" is being applied with "lightning rapidity."

"One must think with a sense of alarm of thousands of families which between evening and morning have found themselves under the banner of Stalin with the total and immediate loss of their moral, material, and religious patrimony," the correspondent said.

"The Moscow radio speaks of joyful populations. Certainly there are some happy people today in Galica but for every joy how many sorrows!"

Sovietization Pushed

MOSCOW (AP) — The process of Sovietization of the newly acquired Western Ukraine and White Russian area was pushed forward. Soviet sources said the program calls for a campaign against landlord and capitalist classes in the area. Pamphlets dropped from Soviet airplanes appealed to the peasants to "get rid" of the ruling classes. In both city and rural districts of former Poland, committees of workers and peasants were being formed, it was reported here.

New WPA Music Director

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Work Projects Administration announced Sept. 23 the appointment of Dr. Earl Vincent Moore, Ann Arbor, Mich., to be Director of the WPA music program. He has been Director of the School of Music at the University of Michigan since 1923.

Vargas: Brazil Made Secure; Democracy Must Save Itself

By Robert Grove
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Brazil may not have saved democracy but it has saved itself and that is the important thing, President Vargas stated when he summed up, in a recent interview, the philosophy underlying the new State which, by a coup d'état, he set up on Nov. 10, 1937, and which was called a corporative régime.

In vague and ambiguous phrases President Vargas asserted that democracy, by its liberal attitude toward competing ideologies, was permitting germs to destroy it from within and that if democracy had not the strength to defend itself Brazil was not interested in it because the primary concern of Brazil was to save itself. But, he added, if democracy can save itself and Brazil, then its new régime will strengthen democracy.

Balances Divided

Mr. Vargas' interview was first given to a representative of the Paris Soir, and was later recabled to the Brazilian newspapers. In it he said that the Brazilian régime was a nice balance between the State and the individual and that privileges and duties were fairly and equitably divided. The citizen, he said, is neither a slave of the State nor does he enjoy demagogic liberty. The Nov. 10 constitution provided for institutional strength but not for despotic power, for individual initiative but under the guidance of a co-ordinating and initiating State. His experience in power, he added, had strengthened his attitude of tolerance characteristic of a temperament opposed to verbalism and the practice of violence.

With respect to the ideological struggle now under way in the world, President Vargas expressed his belief that it might be productive of good results and suggested that the world ought to be big enough for the democracies and the totalitarian nations to exist side by side provided neither tried to force its system on the other.

Brazil, he said, is now working toward a more united Nation and is seeking to integrate its people, lands, and resources by a co-ordinated plan to develop transportation, exploitation of wealth and resources, cultivation of new markets and diversification of production. The President also stated that the efforts of his Government to improve the finances of the country and to balance the budget were due to his conviction that financial disorders generally lead to political disorders.

In regard to foreign affairs Mr. Vargas was generally "Americanist" though he specifically stated that Brazil could not agree with any policy of "splendid isolation," but when he was queried by the French reporter of the Paris Soir as to the specific relations of Brazil to France he was more polite and courteous than warm or encouraging.

420 Aviation Fields

President Vargas was proud of the fact that since 1930, when he came into power by the revolution of that year, more than 420 aviation fields had been built and 182 more were under way. Aviation, the President believes, more than any other system can give Brazil the transportational efficiency it needs.

With reference to foreign capital, immigrants, and the program of "nationalization," the President said that Brazil still needed foreign help but was determined to carry on the present policy of transforming the schools and newspapers of foreign colonies into Brazilian institutions and of not permitting Brazilian resources to be exploited solely for the benefit of foreign nations.

Rocket Trips to the Moon Defended by British Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Rocketting to the moon is no fizzle, says the British Interplanetary Society. In fact, to impress on the public the seriousness of those who are virtually already queueing up for their return tickets to the moon is one of the chiefs aims of this society which has offices in London, a research director, librarian, publicity department, and a President, Prof. A. M. Low, who is a well-known physicist and one-time sound consultant to London Underground Railways.

The B. I. S.—not to be confused with that other B. I. S., the Bank for International Settlements, which deals with astronomical figures but in the financial sphere—challenges an allegation made by an Edmonton professor, Dr. J. W. Campbell, to a recent Montreal gathering of savants of the Royal Society of Canada to the effect that rocket travel to the planets was impracticable. The Christian Science Monitor published an account of this gathering and the B. I. S. has since asked that space be found for its contention that lunar travel is no more utopian than Atlantic flights and television were to our ancestors.

Dr. Campbell's claim that it would require 1,000,000 tons of fuel to take a pound of matter to the moon was hotly contested by Mr. A. C. Clarke, treasurer of the B. I. S. Mr. Clarke explained to a Monitor correspondent that Dr. Campbell's calculations bore no relation to the facts, which, he asserted, could easily be checked by an engineer.

Seven Miles a Second

The Society has been working on calculations for a voyage to the moon for a number of years, Mr. Clarke said. Taking the simplest case, that of a space ship leaving the earth, it could be achieved, he claimed, if the ship were to travel at about seven miles a second. Rockets have already achieved exhaust velocities of about three miles a second.

Moreover for a rocket ship to leave the earth, the Society's experts have calculated it would need from 20 to 30 tons of fuel for every ton of final payload.

A design of a ship, which with known fuels is said to be capable of reaching the moon and returning to the earth with a payload of natural scientific value, is published in a recent issue of the Society's journal. The Society is prepared to support by detailed calculations any of the statements made in the journal.

Professor Low threw further light on the activities of interplanetary enthusiasts. He stressed the seriousness of their approach to the question of flying to the moon, and said he understood that in Germany the moon flight project had received some Government support.

"Some of Europe's prominent physicists assist us in our work," he said. "The British Interplanetary Society's membership totals about 100 and there are a number of corresponding organizations abroad."

New Field of Adventure

Asked why anyone wanted to go to the moon, Professor Low answered, "Why not? Where is the old spirit of adventure? What about natural scientific discoveries? Besides some of those who want to go even hope to find some solution of the political situation, either by staying there until the world becomes more sensible or as one continental physicist goes so far as to think, some influence might be brought to bear on the world by threatening to bombard it with missiles from the moon if terrestrial differences were not settled speedily."

With regard to the second part of the question, Professor Low admitted that it would be necessary for visitors to the moon to be equipped with special apparatus to enable them to live in the different atmospheric conditions.

That the journey should only be undertaken by the most adventurous is indicated in an article in the July issue of the Society's journal dealing with automatic control which would be used for most stages of the flight. Acceleration, it is pointed out, is bound to restrict physical movement and may temporarily impair mental activity, for which reason automatic piloting is advised.

Manual control is not, however, entirely abandoned.

Dr. Sigmund Freud

LONDON (AP) — Dr. Sigmund Freud, one of the originators of modern psychoanalysis, who passed on at his suburban Hampstead home Sept. 23, was an exile from Vienna. Dr. Freud was virtually penniless when he arrived in London but he brought most of his library. He was forced to leave Vienna after the "anschluss" of Germany and Austria. His religious heritage of Judaism made him a victim of Nazi anti-Semitism.

All of Dr. Freud's property was confiscated in Vienna except his books, and it was said he had been allowed to leave only after an emergency committee of the American Psychoanalytic Association raised $8,400 to pay the German Government a debt owed by a magazine founded by Dr. Freud.

N. Y. Fair Attendance at Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Officials of the New York World's Fair were encouraged as they reviewed a week-end that had seen 665,000 persons pay their way into the exposition and had brought increasing evidence that France, one of the major foreign exhibitors, would participate next year.

Following five days in which attendance was low, more than 302,000 paid admissions were recorded at the fair Saturday, Sept. 23, to break all previous week-end day records. This was followed by a Sunday that registered nearly 363,000 paid admissions, the highest Sunday on record save that of the record-breaking Labor Day week end, when there were 492,446 paid admissions.

At the same time, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's office released a letter from Fernand Gentin, French Minister of Commerce, saying the French Government was prepared to consider favorably any proposition by the International Bureau of Expositions toward prolonging French participation in the New York World's Fair in 1940.

It was also recalled at the Fair that a few days ago Count Rene Doynel de Saint Quentin, French Ambassador in Washington, said France was almost certain to retain its exhibit next year.

Fair officials were especially appreciative of the French attitude, inasmuch as it came at a time when several foreign concessionaires had announced their intention not to participate next year. It is felt at the Fair that the favorable attitude of such a major participant as France will have a salutary effect.

First of Great Farm Groups Backs Lifting Arms Embargo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Members of farm organizations which year after year have passed strong resolutions for peace are pondering the effect of neutrality legislation, and some of them have decided they want the Neutrality Act amended.

First of the big farm groups to issue a statement, the American Farm Bureau Federation, has come out emphatically in favor of President Roosevelt's program for lifting the embargo on munitions, but imposing "cash and carry" terms on all purchasers. A resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of this group, which is particularly strong in Iowa, Illinois, and other Midwest States, declares that "some features of the present Neutrality Act are not conducive to the maintenance of true neutrality."

The National Grange, oldest of the big farm organizations and especially strong in the East and Far West, had issued no statement on the neutrality question up to Sept. 21.

Midwest farm publications are sounding out farm opinion at the present time. The Prairie Farmer, a leading Midwest journal published here, plans to publish results of its poll of rural sentiment on neutrality Oct. 7.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

All Standard Cars Are Good Cars

Survey shows that no matter what auto is bought the buyer gets lots for his money.

Motors I

This is one of a series of six articles taking the reader behind the scenes in the automotive industry.

By Volney D. Hurd
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

"I'm going to buy an automobile and frankly I'm puzzled!"

You've probably heard people say that. They've heard it said, usually by a certain type of salesman, that this car uses poor steel, that this one gets loose and rattly, that this one has been cut down to make bigger profits until it is literally a piece of tin, that the motor in this one will wear out in a year, etc. Since these cars will be the products of the biggest manufacturers, the buyer asks, "If they can't be depended upon, whom can I trust?"

Now not all salesmen deal in this way by any means. But there are enough to spread these unfair stories far and wide. And unfair they are. If you want to prove it just take a trip to Detroit, the fountainhead of this industry. Visit the engineers, the production lines, the research laboratories and the proving grounds. You'll find that instead of most or even many cars being questionable buys, today the standard makes are all first class, dependable purchases.

The writer came to Detroit for just this purpose—to show Monitor readers the things they'd like to go and find out for themselves. Weeks were spent in visits to the leading plants. Entree was quickly given to research laboratories, to designers and to proving grounds.

No Beating About the Bush

Engineers gave generously of their time. They talked frankly and freely. Out of it all came the conviction that the American automobile is the finest purchase one can make today. In fact, after such a visit you could pay an even higher price than you do today, and still be convinced you'd got a lot for your money.

The fact is that the thinking at the top of the industry is almost exactly opposite to that brought about by the intense competition in the sales end of the industry. The engineers are creative men working with fixed principles. Their success is governed by the degree to which they frankly seek truth and find it. They weigh the other fellow's car as an objective study. Invariably they find it.

Let's swing around the Detroit area and check these points. Since we start as consumers, let's go to where the product we buy gets its testing. Our first stop is the most elaborate testing grounds, that of General Motors. Located in beautiful rolling farmland 40 miles northwest of Detroit, a great acreage is set up, completely fenced in, and within its borders General Motors tests its own and competitors' cars.

Duplicate Road Conditions

There is a great concrete speed track, banked at the corners, with various speed lanes clearly marked. Then there are all types of hills and curves. There is the Belgian Block, a long stretch of concrete with large stones solidly set in at random so that a constant rough surface is always available.

There are test sheds and several types of portable equipment for road test measuring. For instance, your speedometer serves as a guide for ordinary driving, but it is not an instrument for engineers. They use a bicycle wheel, fastened on behind the car. It drives a tiny generator and the speed is read on a meter, delicately calibrated. The standard speedometer is how good?

"Oh," says the engineer, "between 23 and 25 miles an hour it is quite accurate. Beyond that, as it reaches either way it begins to be quite inaccurate—but it is a standard, all cars using the same type, and the state roads speed rules can be as well set up by this instrument as any other."

Ingenious test devices have been worked out by the men right on the proving grounds. One uses matching of whistle tones to show the size of the combustion chamber. It is so accurate that it will show minute accumulations of carbon. Yet it is very simple in principle.

Test Own and Others' Cars

Here at these grounds General Motors brings cars for test each year—that is, its cars in production, for that is the point we are covering for the moment. They go out in the open market and buy three of each of their own makes and, note this point, three of each competitor's makes. Brought to the proving grounds, the cars are divided up as follows:

1. Car No. 1 of each make is given a 25,000-mile steady run night and day over all sorts of roads, after which it is completely torn down and each part accurately measured for wear.
2. Car. No. 2 of each make is used for direct engineering tests and study, being taken down and put together for this purpose.
3. Car No. 3 is kept tuned up to the top for the use of executives of any General Motors division or its suppliers, that they may study the handling of any car they wish.

Crews of drivers take over the 25,000-mile test cars. They work in night and day shifts, for the results must be known as soon as possible. In a business with so many millions invested it is necessary that any imperfections be caught before production really gets rolling.

Drivers Take the Bumps

Over all kinds of roads, in all kinds of weather, some of it artificially made to insure ever ready test conditions, the drivers push these cars. These men are a hardy crew. They have to be. Three minutes on the Belgian Block road was enough for us. These drivers may stay on it for a half hour to try and shake something loose. It's a complete grilling for any car.

Speeds up to 80 miles an hour are regular. That speed on the concrete track is plenty safe. In fact, full credit goes to General Motors proving ground that, after many years of service, it has operated 74,000,000 miles on the proving grounds with but one fatality, and that one due only to a driver's carelessness.

The 25,000-mile run completed, the cars are brought into a shop and completely taken apart, to the last nut and bolt. The parts are all stretched along in a straight row. They are studied for wear and tear. Any company engineer can come in and, merely walking down a long row of tables, study the complete effects of 25,000 miles on his or a competitor's car.

Talk with these men and you'll be unable to uncover a real prejudice. They wouldn't be much good for their work if they had them. Prejudices would prevent them from being open to new ideas and better points of view.

Judge Cars Like Judges

They view automobiles with the impartiality of a black-robed judge. They are looking for better things—better ways of making automobiles.

They hasten to tell the visitor that they are not looking for weak points in competitors' cars. "No, indeed! We only want to know the good points. We want to know if there is anything about another make that a purchaser would prefer to ours. There must be, or other cars wouldn't sell. So we study them. If we find anything good we try to make it better. And that is why the automobile has gone ahead so fast."

Go to Chrysler, Ford and Packard and you will find similar tests. Cars in windtunnels in which any speed can be duplicated, any weather, including driving rainstorms or hurricanes, applied to cars in action. You'll find competitors' cars being tested for the same things—for ride, for oil consumption, pickup, braking. Why, the sum total of knowledge acquired by these test engineers is tremendous. They are bound to have the design of all the standard cars—which means the latest engineering practices—at their fingertips.

With this knowledge, do you suppose that, paid by a company to produce good automobiles, and loyal to their work and profession, they would design a car which was less than it should be? Of course not. It would be almost impossible.

No Secretive Business

Even if one or two engineers should tend to let down, these big companies with millions at stake do not depend on one or two men. They have whole corps of engineers in each line of design, while at the top an Engineering Council weighs carefully everything that goes into the cars. The reports of the test engineers are at the design tables for conferences. There is no secret about the business.

Now here's the obvious point brought out by such tests. With all the companies studying competitors' cars, it takes only a period of five years or so to have all makes of cars follow almost identical patterns, to be equally engineered in design. Thus engineering in all standard lines reaches a more or less common level—yet because of the combined efforts of the best talent, that level is far higher than it would be if only one company were making cars, no matter how good that concern's engineering might be.

So we see how testing contributes to making the American automobile the biggest buy for the money today. The next article will deal further with engineers, their theories, and how competitors cooperate to give the public better and betters cars.

Putting Cars Through Their Paces

Top—The ducking pool at General Motors proving ground at Milford, Mich., where cars are given a ducking to see how tight car is, how water affects brakes and ignition system.

Bottom—Ford research men search for noises inside car in order to efface them to make for silent rides.

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Air Force Sent to Philippines; America Keeps Eye on Asia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 — Dispatches from Manila today record the arrival in the Philippines of the U. S. aircraft carrier Langley, and the momentarily expected arrival of 15 long-range patrol bombing planes which left Honolulu last week. Thus for the first time a substantial American air force is being assigned to the Philippines, and the event is of first-rate significance in the development of Far Eastern policy.

Moreover, it was reported at the Navy Department today that serious consideration is being given to sending many naval units now based on the Pacific Coast to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, for training purposes. The entire fleet would not be transferred to Hawaii, but a substantial number of units regularly kept near the mainland would go to the mid-Pacific Gibraltar. The step would extend the American naval arm one jump nearer the Far East. Like the strengthening of aircraft in the Philippines, the fleet transfer would be expected to contribute toward Far Eastern stability, as well as give the fleet valuable training.

Hitherto, only a limited quantity of aged land planes had been kept in the Philippine Islands, more or less the cast-offs of the American Army. Nevertheless, aviation in the Philippines had gone ahead, and the Army had built landing fields in all parts of the archipelago. The groundwork was laid for substantial air defense whenever planes should be assigned.

New Outpost

Now, with the arrival of the Langley and a flight of long-range bombers, the outposts of American aviation move within 300 miles of the Asiatic mainland. Actually, the planes will be used for observation purposes, part of the so-called "neutrality" patrol which will prevent remote parts of the far-flung Philippine archipelago from being used as bases for submarines or commerce raiders.

But the arrival of aviation in the Philippines has a far wider potential significance than that. It may symbolize the acceptance of wider responsibilities in Eastern Asia by the United States. The Philippines lie directly across the possible Japanese line of expansion to the British and Dutch East Indies, where great supplies of tin, oil, and rubber are available.

For years, Great Britain has contended that it could not fight a major naval war, or be prepared for it, in three remote places at once: the North Sea, the Mediterranean, and Asiatic waters. It has suggested, therefore, that the United States might take over responsibility in the Far East. Of course, the United States is not involved in the present war, and has no new commitments in the Orient. But the assignment of an air force to the Philippines is a notable strengthening of military power in a particularly crucial spot.

A Straw in the Wind?

British and Dutch possessions lie to the southeast of the Philippines. Manila is on the road from Japan to Singapore. If Tokyo, in its effort to establish Asia for the Asiatics, pushes southward, it will first encounter the neutral buffer-state of the Philippines. Hitherto the U. S. has practically conceded that the Philippines could not be defended successfully, and has kept little more than a land force there. But at the last session of Congress, the Administration sought—but failed to get—authority to start a naval base at Guam, whose usefulness would have been only to ensure the line to the Philippines and set up a remote outpost. Establishment of air power in Manila is a step along the very same line.

Naturally it is not so admonitory a step to send only an aircraft carrier, and that the least in the U. S. Navy, and a flight of bombers, to Manila as it would have been to send substantial parts of the fleet. That may be a later step. So far as it goes, however, the "neutrality patrol" of aircraft in the distant archipelago is a sign of greatly increased American attention. It is one of those straws in the wind which may ultimately record a heavy gale.

Behind the Headlines

Events in Asia rather than in Europe may shape course of United States neutrality.

Pacific, not Atlantic, is American 'preserve' as far as naval affairs are concerned.

President Roosevelt, in addressing the special session of Congress just convened, remarked, "Since 1931 the use of force instead of the council table has constantly increased in the settlement of disputes between nations."

Why did he choose 1931 as the date of this new trend? Why not 1935, when Germany reoccupied the Rhineland and Italy seized Ethiopia? Why go back eight years, to 1931?

Because it was in that year that territorial invasion on a large scale was first successfully carried out in the post-war world. It happened in Asia, not in Europe.

Japan Set the Style

It was the Japanese seizure of Manchuria which set the new fashion in international morality, or lack of it. From the moment that Nippon was allowed to carry off such a coup with immunity, it was a foregone conclusion that other ambitious Nations would follow its example.

The impetus to land-grabbing on a grand scale in the present era came not from Europe, but from Asia. It is often said that the Japanese have shown themselves adept at following the example of the Europeans, but this time it was Japan who set the example, and Europe which followed it.

By choosing 1931 as the outstanding date in his address, the President showed that he realized that the United States is confronted not with a European, but with a world-wide situation. It is possible that future events in the Far East may be of more vital interest to Americans than anything that goes on in Europe.

While Congress is debating the repeal of the arms embargo, and otherwise laying down an American policy of neutrality, it is well to remember that the laws which are to be passed must govern the situation in the Pacific and Asia, as well as in the Atlantic and Europe.

In the brief history of the existing neutrality legislation, we have already seen how a law drafted to meet a European situation may operate in just the opposite way from what is desired to meet a Far Eastern situation.

Soviet and Japan

Japan's recent "armistice" with Russia on the Siberia-Manchurian frontier which probably presages a nonaggression pact and more, has brought the European war into the Pacific. These nonaggression pacts, notably the German-Russian one, are now being recognized as instruments of aggression. If and when Japan signs one of them with Russia, the Nipponese will be linked up with the Euro-Asian system of aggressive, absolutist States which threatens the world's democracies, not only from the east, but from the west.

The United States will have greater cause than ever to guard its security, and its neutrality. Events in the Far East may, indeed, have more influence on Congress than anything that happens in Europe.

Navy in the Pacific

So far as naval affairs are concerned, the Pacific is much more an American preserve than the Atlantic. Except for a brief interval last winter, the United States has chosen to keep its fleet in the Pacific, and present indications are that it will continue to do so.

The force of events has brought about an arrangement which British and American naval men — and diplomats — have been talking about for some time; the British will look after the Atlantic, if the Americans will look after the Pacific. Definite overtures for an understanding to this effect were made by Great Britain to the United States a year or two ago. The proposal was turned down by the United States. But something of the sort is taking place without formal agreement.

The British are concerned with what Germany will do unless halted: the Americans are concerned with what Japan may do unless stopped. Again and again Britain and the United States have tried to work out a joint plan of co-operation in this dilemma, but the project has fallen short of realization. It may now, under the stress of circumstances, be realized at last, without a treaty or formal convention.

Rex Miller

Acme: By a Staff Artist

"It is possible that future events in the Far East may be of more vital interest to Americans than anything that goes on in Europe."

Propaganda Called Weapon To Determine War's Outcome

NORMAN, Okla., Sept. 23 (AP)—Dr. H. C. Peterson, author of "Propaganda for War," declared that propaganda and politics won the World War and would be the determining factor in the present European conflict. He predicted that by the spring of 1941 the Allies, whom he described as "master propagandists," would have succeeded in drawing America into the war "by convincing us that our economic interests are at stake and that this fight is our fight."

Dr. Peterson, University of Oklahoma history professor, has been a student of propaganda since the World War. In recent years, he has traveled extensively in Europe and delved into the political records of many nations. Great Britain and France are looking to America for assistance just as they did in 1914, he said in an interview, and by brilliant use of propaganda they already have paved the way.

"The first result of the current propaganda campaign," he explained, "has been the creation of a desire among Americans to give our economic and financial aid to the democracies. This desire probably will lead to repeal of the Neutrality Act and the building of a tremendous trade with the Allies. Modern wars are as much economic as they are military. If we take part in the economic warfare, we can expect the nation we are fighting to take retaliatory steps against us. Immediately, this will result in damage to our prestige and eventually it will influence us to declare war on Germany.

According to him, Nazi propaganda will be effective in Germany but will have practically no effect in the United States. "The Allies," he asserted, "will attempt to instill in the minds of Americans a belief that it is necessary to make war against Herr Hitler for the preservation of democracy. This is an utterly false idea. I am of the opinion that the stability and future of the American nation do not depend upon the victory or defeat of any other nation anywhere in the world. What could very well happen as a result of American participation in another war would be the destruction of democracy within our own country."

Success of the 'Cinderella Unions' Found Marked in Marriage Survey

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (AP)—Two sociologists who spent nine years on research of marriages blasted today the popular notion that Cinderella unions — between couples of opposite financial standings — are automatically doomed to fail.

Professors Ernest W. Burgess of the University of Chicago and Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr., of Cornell University based their book, "predicting success or failure in marriage," on examination of 100 detailed case studies, supplementing 526 questionnaires from married persons.

The scholars found:

"Premarital economic standing virtually disappeared from the group of items significant in marital adjustment, a finding quite unexpected by the writers and almost certain to be surprising to the public.

"It is true that moderate income, savings, occupations characterized by stability and social control, and regular employment are all related to successful marriage adjustment, but these factors combined add very little to the effectiveness of predictions than can be made without them."

Of the comic-strip idea that wives dominate homes, Professors Burgess and Cottrell reported:

"The dictatorship of wives is undoubtedly limited to a relatively small proportion of marriages, although the domineering wife and the 'henpecked' husband are much more evident in the United States than in Europe.

"The majority of American wives must still achieve their aims in subtle and indirect ways which evidence the dominant position of their husbands."

Racing and Radio Firms Appeal Tax

WASHINGTON (AP)—Assessment of $1,876,323.38 additional income taxes, excess profits taxes and penalties against General News Bureau, Inc., Chicago racing information service dissolved in 1936, was protested Sept. 23 in a petition asking the Tax Appeals Board to cancel the Internal Revenue Bureau's claim.

At the same time Radio Guide, Inc., Chicago company dissolved in 1935, appealed from income and excess profits tax deficiency assessments totaling $213,950.29. M. L. Annenberg, publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer indicted in Chicago on charges of income tax evasion, was named President of Radio Guide. Other officers were A. W. Kruse, indicted with Annenberg in August, Secretary-Treasurer, and Joseph E. Hafner, Assistant Secretary.

General News paid $162,545.14 income and $1,997.67 excess profits taxes for 1933, $197,351.27 income and no excess profits tax for the following year. The Internal Revenue Bureau claimed the Company owed $1,279,573.27 income and $333,189.72 excess profits taxes for the two years, assessed the difference and levied a 50 per cent penalty.

Women Report Progress in Banking Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Bank women from New England to Hawaii and from Cleveland to New Orleans, bank cashiers, department managers, vice-presidents and directors, from country banks and from large metropolitan banks were delegates to the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Association of Bank Women held here Sept. 21-23.

The plan of the whole conference, as announced by the Association President, Miss Mildred Roberts, Assistant Cashier of the Citizens National Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles, was to develop through a symposium of speeches, forums, and discussion, the progress of women in the banking field.

"The five women who organized the Bank Women in 1921 must have had faith and vision that women would progress,' 'said Miss Emma E. Claus, Secretary-Treasurer, Bank Trust Company, Gary, Indiana. Recounting the discouragements that had been met through the years she asked if it had been worth while and answered, "Our presence here today is the answer."

But in spite of the success of the organization, Miss Claus commented, so long as only one tenth of all the eligible bank women in the United States belong to the organization, there is still plenty of opportunity for progress.

Miss Clara E. Westropp, Secretary-Treasurer Women's Federal Savings and Loan Association, Cleveland, Ohio, speaking of "Women in Bank Management," cited her own bank which is managed exclusively by women who have, moreover, made a success of it.

Miss Alice F. Sheehan, Vice-President of The Mechanics National Bank of Worcester, Mass., speaking on "Officer and Staff Education," said that in order to protect the interest of stockholders and depositors the banker must possess knowledge of the fundamentals of economic and banking structure and of financial legislation.

Miss Margaret J. Bacon, Director of Income Management Bureau Monroe County Savings Bank of Rochester, N. Y., said that "Development of income management as a means of enriching the public should proceed from the conviction that the heart interest of the depositor is the goal of the effort of the bank."

Miss Mabel D. Robson, Manager, Women's Department First National Bank of Atlanta, Ga., said in summing up "Diversified Activities," "When we get down to the final analysis, I firmly believe if we would get back to the Golden Rule in our daily business life and practice it each day and every day placing ourselves in the customer's position we would accomplish great things."

Miss Ethel E. Mellor, Manager, Women's Department, The Omaha National Bank of Omaha, Neb., said that in the olden days the general store performed business tasks of the community. Today the bank is a collection of specialized services.

Miss Chrissy L. Miller, Manager of the Escrow, Collection and Exchange Departments, Washington Trust Company of Spokane, Washington, speaking on "Departmental Management," said that banks which weathered the depression were those which were well organized working with efficient equipment."

Miss Meta C. Mohr, Manager of the School Savings Department, Farmers and Merchants Savings Bank of Oakland, California, said, "I am sure that a banker willing to consider school savings with an open mind would find it on the credit side; with better public relations, a good advertising medium and the opportunity to be an integral part of educational system of the community."

Prominent speakers to address American Bankers Association at annual convention in Seattle: Financial page.

Pedestrian Fined $10; Auto Hampered Charged

OLYMPIA, Wash. (AP) — Bert Rixies a pedestrian, was fined $10 on a charge of failing to give the right-of-way to an automobile.

Police charged he was walking on the left side of a highway and refused to get out of the way of a car.

This was the first case of its kind here, so the Court suspended the fine.

Floyd Gibbons

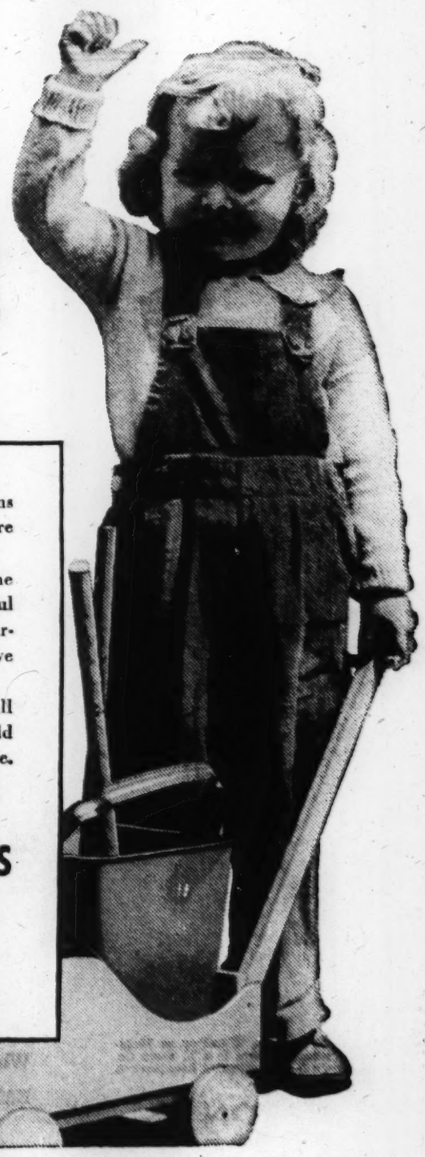
STROUDSBURG, Pa. (AP)—Floyd Gibbons, the noted newspaper, radio and movie reporter, who passed on here Sept. 24 in the midst of plans to go abroad to cover the European war, was a swashbuckling figure in the Richard Harding Davis tradition, personifying to the public the romantic aspects of foreign news reporting.

Among notable news beats scored by Mr. Gibbons during a reportorial career that sent him across four continents was an exclusive interview with Joseph Stalin and a 4,000-word cabled account of the torpedoing in September, 1917, of the S. S. Laconia, on which he was a passenger.

He also was the first foreign newspaperman to enter Soviet Russia and send a first-hand account of the great famine of 1921, an experience he called the most tragic of his career.

Since 1929, Mr. Gibbons had appeared in scores of radio and movie sketches as a news commentator and "headline hunter" who depicted his own adventures and those of others.

"GIVE US A LIFT"



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Japanese Seeks to 'Placate' U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 25—Today's installation of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura as Foreign Minister of the new and somewhat colorless Cabinet of Gen. Nobuyuki Abe is regarded as another of Japan's realistic steps in an effort to strengthen the difficult international position in which it has been left by the partial collapse of the anti-Comintern alliance.

From the first it was apparent that Japan would turn with a new focus of interest to its relations with the United States. Admiral Nomura is not only an expert on American affairs, but has many friends in the United States. Thus the effort to place a man in the Foreign Ministry, whom the Japanese believe will be able to "placate" the United States, bespeaks something more than a revival of sudden friendship for the great Western Democracy.

It means that Nippon policy regards American as the chief potential obstacle to the necessary free hand for settlement of the war with China without outside interference.

Moreover, the United States also presents an obstacle to Japanese conquest of the overseas markets which have been opened by the European war.

Especially in this latter field the results will depend on something more than the choice of Admiral Nomura himself. His conciliatory efforts will need to be supported by the elimination of restrictions against foreign trade. It will also require the elimination of discrimination against foreign business houses and some change in policy concerning both commercial and currency monopolies which Japan is attempting to exercise on the Asiatic Continent.

So far the prospects of such changes in policy are few.

By a Staff Artist

Kichisaburo Nomura
New Japanese Foreign Minister

Japan Checked, China Says

SHANGHAI, Sept. 25 (AP)—Chinese, reporting they have nearly 1,000,000 men in the field, declared today they had balked Japanese efforts to co-ordinate a new major offensive in China's interior.

While Europe was occupied with its war, Japan apparently sought to strike a major blow in her 261-month-old conflict in China.

The Japanese Army reported its troops were within 50 miles of Changsha, in Hunan Province, South Central China, after a thrust down the Canton-Hankow railway.

Chinese authorities, however, declared their forces had prevented co-ordinated air, land and naval attacks from developing into a major drive from the Yangtze River southward toward Changsha, objective of a Japanese drive since Tokyo reached a truce with Russia regarding the Manchukuo frontier.

A Chinese army report said the Japanese had been repulsed at a point 60 miles north of Changsha with the loss of 30 landing boats and many men.

A westward attack aimed at Changsha from Nanchang, in Kiangsi Province, reportedly brought steady fighting on fronts extending 200 miles from east to west and 100 miles from north to south.

The Chinese were said to have destroyed many bridges and dug numerous tank traps in the area.

[A Japanese report in Hong Kong said Japanese raiding planes had dropped mixed loads of bombs and propaganda leaflets to the west and north of Changsha.

[Chinese in Hong Kong reported 2,000 Japanese casualties in an unsuccessful attempt to advance toward Changsha from footholds on the south bank of the Sinsiang River and Lake Tungting.]

A "large force" of Japanese and 60 Chinese divisions with an estimated strength of 950,000 men were said to be participating in the first major military action in several months.

Japan's Puppet Regimes

TOKYO, Sept. 25 (AP) — Wang Ching-wei, former Premier of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Government, was said today to be formulating plans rapidly for consolidation of the Japanese-controlled Peiping and Nanking Governments into a single Japanese sponsored-regime in China.

Wang, it was announced, visited Japan in June and discussed the projected administration with Prince Fumimaro Konoye. Observers expressed belief that if Japan's political program goes according to schedule, it hopes to be able to present the world with an accomplished fact before the end of the year.

These sources said the plan calls for a supreme effort to smash General Chiang's armed resistance and for the installation of a Central Government favorable to Japan.

Simultaneously, Tokyo is expected to recognize Wang's government.

Neither the Peiping nor Nanking Governments have been recognized formally, although they are more than a year old.

Japan Names Ambassador

PARIS, Sept. 25 (AP) — The French Government, it was disclosed today, has agreed to the appointment of Renzo Sawada, now Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Japanese Ambassador to Paris to succeed the late Yotaro Sugimura. (Mr. Sawada is a former Consul-General in New York.)

Tokyo Launches Cruiser

TOKYO, Sept. 25 (AP) — The Japanese Government launched a new cruiser, the Dashima, today. Her specifications were not disclosed.

Nobel Peace Prize Reported Called Off

COPENHAGEN (AP)—The newspaper Berlingske Aftenvis in a dispatch from Stockholm Sept. 23 said it was unlikely any Nobel peace prizes would be awarded during the war. It was pointed out that none was awarded during the World War.

British Staff Officers Lose Their Brass Hats

LONDON (AP)—"Brass hats" are done away with under new dress regulations of the British Army.

Headgear with gold-braided peaks, of the type which prompted World War privates to nickname staff officers "brass hats," are replaced by khaki dress caps with plain visors.

Charles Boyer Answers Call to French Tricolor

CANNES, France (AP)—Friends of Charles Boyer, French motion picture actor, said Sept. 23 he was declared mobilized when France declared war on Germany.

Charles Boyer, vacationing on the Riviera when hostilities broke out, already had reported for duty. His whereabouts, like those of all other French soldiers, is a military secret.

'Fireflies' Dot Berlin During Nightly Blackouts

BERLIN (AP)—Wartime customs have introduced a new vogue for pedestrians in Germany.

Phosphorescent buttons and brooches were offered by shops to protect persons walking the streets during nightly blackouts. The effect is a "firefly" appearance during the darkened periods.

Biddle Arrives in Paris

PARIS (AP) — Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., United States Ambassador to Poland, arrived here Sept. 24 from Budapest. He would make no statement, asserting his first duty was to report to the United States Government.

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World Affairs

Panama Neutrality Conference

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Western Hemisphere, omitting Canada, began at Panama Sept. 23 a conference of 21 American Nations intent on what to do about war. All of the Nations have declared neutrality. They meet to defend their neutrality.

Consultation is invoked as provided for in the Declaration of Lima, adopted at the Eighth Pan-American Conference last December. Section Three provides for consultation "in case the peace, security or territorial integrity of any American Republic is . . . threatened by acts of any nature." Prompt application of this procedure, within three weeks after Europe plunged into war, is in itself a milestone of Inter-American solidarity.

Agenda items at Panama open the entire range of continental relations. There are three main topics: 1. Neutrality—single or joint action. 2. Protection of the peace of the Western Hemisphere—to keep war out of the Americas. 3. Economic co-operation—to find American markets for goods cut off from Europe and Asia; to finance more Inter-American trade; and to prevent war dislocations like those so disastrous to Latin America in 1929-30.

Canada remains officially outside the Pan-American family, but London and Washington recently have recognized Canada's special position. President Roosevelt declared at Kingston, Ontario, on Aug. 18, 1938, that the United States would defend Canada against attacks by any foreign power. This guarantee was reaffirmed by Mr. Roosevelt, and approved in a statement by the British Ministry of Information, just before the Conference.

Regardless of results achieved at Panama, the mere summoning of the parley shows tremendous gains since 1914 in unity of the Americas. As the accompanying map shows, the nations were divided during the last war. Just 113 years after Simon Bolivar, South America's "Liberator" from Spain, called the first embryonic Pan-American Conference at Panama, in 1826, his work attains full stature in the same city.

A Monday Feature

Notebook

Duce Asks Peace but Seems To Know He Asks in Vain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 25—The Italian "peace move" has come, but in an atmosphere where it is apparent even the Italians do not expect it to be taken too seriously.

Premier Benito Mussolini, in his week-end speech at the Palazzo Venezia spoke of peace only in restricted phrases. Considering that the Fascist press, for three days, had made exhaustive preparation for a "peace offensive" by the Italian Government, the conclusion must arise that Il Duce himself is conscious of the futility of any such move under the present conditions.

His "Peace" Contention

Premier Mussolini's contention was that war could be prevented by a realization that it is a "vain illusion to try to uphold or to reconstruct positions condemned by history and the dynamic forces of peoples." But he passed rapidly to admonitions to the Italian people to remain alert and disciplined in the face of the gathering storm.

All quarters agreed that the primary purpose of Premier Mussolini's speech was to brace the Italian Nation against the strains and stresses inevitably exercised by belligerents on nations seeking to maintain a position of noninvolvement.

Commentators emphasize that the caustic denunciation of backseat drivers and rumor-mongers which covered impartially any and all unsatisfied groups leaves control in the hands of the driver. The speech skillfully makes a suitable contribution to the German contention that the war issue is now erased while at the same time it avoids forcing England and France into the embarrassing position of rejecting a formal peace proposal.

National Interests First

As Italy's chief journalistic spokesman, Virginio Gayda, explains it, the course is the "protection of the rights and needs of the Italian peoples," thus pointing out that the desire in all quarters here is to base Italy's course on a realistic estimate of national interests and resolve to avoid any diversion from the path towards a glorious and powerful future Italy.

Simultaneously the rapid shifting of relationships in the Balkans reflects the Italian desire to avert devastation by war in Central Europe and emphasizes a growing community of interest between the Balkans and Italy.

Hungary's long diplomatic breach with Russia is apparently about to be remedied. But Bulgaria which until recently sold two-thirds of its exports to Germany concluded a trade agreement with Russia which will divert the bulk to Russia. Rumania is improving relations with Hungary and is stamping out the embers of the Iron Guard's attempted coup with swift vigor.

Trade Uncompromised

Meanwhile opportunities open to Italy to take advantage of the possibilities of enhanced trade with England and France remain uncompromised by Premier Mussolini's speech. Germany now owes Italy approximately 400,000,000 lire on trade balances and the prospects of paying this in goods is diminishing, due to the needs of the German war industry. England and France can pay with gold as well as coal and iron, both desirable if Italian industry is to realize its full export opportunities which otherwise would go by default to other neutrals including America.

The British could presumably use an unlimited number of such high quality Italian products as airplane motors, and the French value highly Italian diesel engines. It is inherent in the situation that purchasers would provide raw materials subject to the condition that finished products be supplied exclusively to themselves or neutrals.

The German contraband list would delay arrangements for shipping to England by water but overland transportation to France remains uncomplicated.

'Our Policy Fixed'

ROME, Sept. 25 (AP)—In his speech to Fascist leaders from Bologna, delivered here Sept. 23, Premier Mussolini said in part:

"Our policy was fixed in the declaration of Sept. 1 (neutrality) and ther is no reason to modify it. It corresponds to our national interests, to our political treaties and pacts, and to the desires of all peoples including the German people.

"That policy is at least to localize the conflict. Besides, Poland having been liquidated, Europe is not really at war. The masses of armies have not yet met. One can avoid that shock by realizing that to wish to maintain or, worse, yet, to wish to restore, positions that history and the natural dynamism of peoples condemn, is a vain illusion.

"Certain that the governments of London and Paris, with the wise purpose of not enlarging the conflict, have not reacted up to the present in the face of the Russian "accomplished fact." But from that it follows that they have compromised their moral justification for continuing to attempt to revoke the German "accomplished fact."

"In a situation like the present, full of many unknowns, the watchword has sprung spontaneously among the masses of authenic Italian people—prepare in a military way to meet any eventuality, support every possible peace effort and work vigilantly in silence."

U. S. Has Task of Looking After Allied Prisoners in Germany

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—One of the extraordinary duties thrust upon the American Government by the war is to see that British and French prisoners of war get fair treatment in Germany.

In consenting to represent British and French interests in the Reich, the Government also agreed to look after the condition of the prisoners from those countries.

The American Embassy in Berlin and various consulates will carry on the necessary inspections which in time may embrace tens of thousands of men. They will expect German treatment to follow the provisions of a treaty regarding prisoners of war signed in Geneva in 1929 by Germany, Great Britain, France, the United States and 43 other nations.

Range of Rights

Under this agreement prisoners are given a wide range of rights over which the "protecting power"—in this case the United States—has the duty of inspection.

Prisoners of war must at all times be humanely treated and protected. Reprisals against them are prohibited.

No coercion may be used to obtain information about their army or country.

All their personal effects, including money, remain their property.

Prisoners may not be placed in prisons but in buildings or barracks affording all possible guarantees of healthfulness. Their living quarters, food, and water must be equal to those of troops at German base camps. They have the right to medical attention and to admission to hospitals.

Prisoners of different nationalities and races may not be commingled; officers must be separated from the rank and file. Officers taken prisoner need salute only German officers of an equal or higher rank.

Germany may utilize the labor or British and French prisoners, but the labor must have no direct relation with war operations. Conditions of work must not be heavier than for the civil workers employed in the same work. Wages must be paid. Officers are exempt from work unless they ask for it.

May Have Mail

The prisoners will be permitted to send mail and to receive mail and parcels containing food, clothing, and books.

Prisoners may be punished for infraction of camp rules, but the punishment may not be corporal; it may not be more severe than that provided for German soldiers with regard to the same offense.

If a judicial proceeding is instituted against a British or French prisoner for a serious offense, American diplomatic representatives must be notified at least three weeks before the opening of the trial. If the prisoner does not choose a defense counsel, the American Embassy or Consulate may name one.

The prisoner has the same right to appeal from a sentence as a German soldier.

Germany will be obligated to send back to Britain and France seriously sick or injured soldiers as soon as possible.

The American diplomatic corps in Germany is now under the direction of Chargé d'Affaires Alexander C. Kirk of Chicago, there being no Ambassador.

Plans Ready to Evacuate Oslo

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 25 (AP)—The newspaper Arbeiderbladet, official organ of the Social Democratc Party now in control of the Government, said Sept. 23 the Government had prepared a plan to move 150,000 of Oslo's 253,000 inhabitants from the city in the event of war.

Passports will be issued, the paper said, designating the place the holder will go if ordered from the city. It was estimated 4,000 persons would be trained to carry out the flight from the city.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Finnish Minister Procope said here plans of a "preparatory nature" had been made to evacuate the civil population of Finland's Capital, Helsinfors, but that no order of evacuation had been given.

"Plans of this kind," the Minister said, "are of course made in Finland like in other countries in order to be prepared for all contingencies, but no measures of evacuation have been taken, according to information from the Finnish Government, and in the present circumstances there are no reasons for such measures."

Swiss Units for Harvest

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Swiss High Command yesterday released an unstated number of cavalry, transport, and artillery units, freeing horses, trucks, and men to aid in the fall harvest.

Military observers explained that since mobilization was complete there would be little movement of transport units, and artillery had been placed.

Horses of cavalrymen were sent to areas from which they could reach their posts within 24 hours.

The Command also released a large number of requisitioned automobiles. There was no relaxation in the frontier guard.

Aiding Refugee Jews Hope Of U. S. Still Despite Task

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—War has brought a fundamental change in the vast work initiated by President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, for assistance to German political refugees.

Britain and France, up to now among the most helpful in furthering the Roosevelt-Hull program, can be counted upon to give very little additional aid. Their energies are all devoted to the prosecution of the war.

Their principal efforts will be directed to moving out of their countries the tens of thousands of German Jews who have settled there temporarily while awaiting permanent placing. These Jews are in guarded camps and may not mingle with the general population. For many, their situation is an improvement on what it was in Germany, but it is none of the best. At this time of national emergency they are not wanted. They are a burden.

War has brought a change in Germany's attitude toward the refugees too. Hitherto, it was content to let the young people emigrate, try to find jobs abroad, and then send for their older relatives. Now it wants the young people, both men and women, for war work, but wishes to send out the old people and children.

Money and Ships Scarce

Moreover, even the very small amount of foreign currency it was willing to let the Jews take with them in their exodus will now be cut off, since Germany needs all its foreign credies for the purchase of raw materials. Besides, German steamship lines are no longer running, and tickets which were bought in marks will now have to be purchased in other currency.

Some officials believe that the persecution of the Jews in Germany may, however, be somewhat alleviated by the war. The Nazis may relax their restrictions against a portion of their population on whom they will depend for help in pursuing the conflict. There are 400,000 Jews left in Germany.

But another refugee problem, perhaps greater than that in Germany, is looming. Germany will absorb a portion of Poland containing a large percentage of the 2,500,000 Polish Jews. What will be their fate? Will they, too, be thrown upon the world? The organization set up through the Roosevelt-Hull initiative shudders to think of the task that may still confront it.

Reports are now in from all the investigations of possible places for mass Jewish emigration—British Guiana, Philippine Islands, Dominican Republic, and Rhodesia—and there is very small comfort in them. A good many thousands can be sent to these places, particularly to the Philippines, but the cost of establishing colonies would be terrific. It may be four to five times the cost of placing Jews in countries already settled. And there is no guarantee that the colonies will be successful.

Infiltration Believed Best

Some officials feel that the conclusion is inevitable that the only real solution for the Jews is infiltration into countries where the means of life and livelihood exist and function. But the countries willing to take them are now diminishing in number. The British Dominions, chiefly Australia, which were taking thousands of refugees, may be forced to close their doors for the time being. Even the United States, principal haven of the German Jews, has had to interrupt the work of receiving them in order to evacuate Americans from Europe.

Next month President Roosevelt will preside over a meeting of the executive officers of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees. Regardless of the war the meeting will take place Oct. 16-17, and officials are coming from abroad to attend it, including Lord Winterton, the Chairman.

Officials here desire the work to go on and the committee to continue to function, despite the war, in an effort to keep the initiative alive.

Balkan Nations Heartened From Italian Policy

BUDAPEST, Sept. 25 (AP)—Neutral states of Southeastern Europe, concerned over partition of Poland by Germany and Soviet Russia, were heartened today by Premier Benito Mussolini's week-end declaration that Italy would maintain its status as a non-belligerent.

Diplomatic circles placed the Duce's speech at the top of a list of encouraging developments which included:

1. A message of sympathy sent by Hungary to Rumania on the assassination of Premier Calinescu, which the Budapest press called evidence of improved relationship between the two countries;

2. Announcement of a new air line between Moscow and Sofia, which was taken as illustrating increased friendliness between Bulgaria and Russia;

3. Russia's revived interest in the Southeast.

Evidence of Russia's renewed interest in this corner of Europe was welcomed for the same reason that these small nations have been cheered by Italy's recent efforts to strengthen its economic and political ties here.

The Southeastern States have felt the political and economic power of Germany and now see a chance to play Italy as well as Russia against it.

Although the reaction to Signor Mussolini's speech was almost unanimous, the reasons for approval varied.

In countries which gained territory through World War treaties and, therefore, are anxious to preserve the status quo, diplomatic circles saw new hope that Italy's non-belligerent attitude would enhance their own efforts to maintain territorial integrity.

In countries which lost territory, praise was heard for those parts of the speech in which the Versailles Treaty was condemned.

The Budapest Ujsag, for example, said that in Signor Mussolini's opinion, to avoid a general war it was necessary only for everyone to realize what he said was the impossibility of keeping the conditions imposed at Versailles.

The Nazi press here devoted most of the front pages today to Signor Mussolini's speech, which, it said, has torn apart the "weak web of the democracies, spun of strong lies, by which it was hoped to wreck the Berlin-Rome axis."

SOFIA, Sept. 25 (AP)—Col. Vassil Boideff, Chief of Bulgaria's air force, announced yesterday that he was leaving immediately for Moscow to complete arrangements for a regular air line service between Soviet Russia and Bulgaria.

Successful negotiations with the Soviet for expansion of trade were announced.

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What Is Happening on the War Fronts

The following account of military operations in Europe has been compiled from Associated Press reports and other sources.

The period of suspense following the virtual end of the campaign in Poland continued today, with correspondents from the various points advancing ingenious guesses as to what will happen next in Europe.

What actually happened was minor reconnoitering operations on the West Front, with occasional artillery firing, and a general moving into position of the German and Russian armies in Poland in accordance with the line of demarcation agreed to Sept. 22, Warsaw still holding out in face of intensive German bombings.

In accordance with the Russo-German agreement, the Germans withdrew from Brest-Litovsk, which they captured last week, and gave it up to the Russians, exchanging military honors. Russian forces north of this city had reached a point 25 miles to the northwest, and southward, they were at a point 12 miles to the southwest nearing the line of demarcation. The High Command reported taking more than 10,000 Polish soldiers prisoner, although the Poles were stated to be still offering resistance to the Russians.

Waterway Closed

While Russia was thus acting quickly in Poland, it has caused much speculation by closing the River Neva to foreign ships. The Neva flows through the outskirts of Leningrad into the Gulf of Finland. The ban, ordered yesterday, was said to have included Finnish ships. A 1923 agreement between Russia and Finland gave Russia the right to close the strategic waterway to Finnish ships in case of "war danger."

From Hungary come reports that Soviet and Hungarian troops established formal contact at the Carpathians, Sept. 23, and the Soviet's red flag with its hammer and sickle waved beside the red, white, and green banners of Hungary. Shortly before this happened a final group of 8,000 Polish soldiers crossed the frontier into Hungary and were interned.

On the German side unverified reports of the movement of troops from Poland to the West Front and the construction of a special bombproof great army headquarters "somewhere in the West," were accompanied by official communiqués announcing the final surrender of the industrial city of Lwow Sept. 23 and the cutting off of all communication between the beleaguered cities of Warsaw and Modlin.

A special German communiqué covering the whole course of the campaign in Poland in detail, recited at length the stages in the operations, declaring that its success was due to the co-operation of all branches of the Army and Navy and stated that the Army had taken more than 450,000 captives and 1,200 guns, while 800 Polish planes had been destroyed or captured and the rest interned after fleeing abroad.

General Captured

The Germans also announced the capture of one especially prominent Pole, General Bortnowski, described as Supreme Commander of the Polish Corridor Army, with his entire staff.

Herr Hitler was expected to come to Berlin today to attend the state funeral for Gen. Baron Werner von Fritsch, former Commander-in-Chief of the German Army, who was killed in action before Warsaw Sept. 22.

On the Western Front London announced that British airmen had carried out reconnaisance flights over German territory without loss and that the "confetti flights" undertaken with the object of dropping leaflets down in Germany had been resumed.

London also announced the safe arrival of British troops in France. A Polish Army is being formed in France. Julius Lukasiewicz, Polish Ambassador at Paris, has ordered all Polish men between 17 and 45 years of age, whether residents or visitors in France, to report Sept. 29 and hold themselves ready for obligatory service in this army.

Warsaw Poles Still Radiocast

By the Associated Press

Budapest

Neither continued shelling nor interference from German stations has been able to silence the Warsaw radiocasters, who rapidly are assuming a legendary character with the Poles.

Apparently ignoring personal danger, announcers continued to hurl challenges at the besieging Germans and give encouragement to the city's civilian population.

There were frequent appeals to Great Britain and France for help "before it's too late," but with them went word of Warsaw's intention to hold out "to give the world a new proof of Polish heroism," despite the fact that more than 1,000 civilians had been killed.

Airplane Works Bombed?

ROMANSHORN, Switzerland, Sept. 25 (AP)—One of Germany's main airplane motor factories was reported to have been attacked by bombs from French and British planes staging a raid on the Zeppelin Works at Friedrichshafen, Germany, yesterday.

These reports, which have been flatly denied by the German High Command, declaring that there had been no air raid on Freidrichshafen, said that the attack was apparently aimed, not only at Friedrichshafen, but also at the little town of Manzell, about three miles up the lake from Freidrichshafen. The Zeppelin Works, recently converted into a factory for airplane motors and other parts, opened another plant at Manzell.

The Partitioning of Poland

Wide World Cablephoto

Field Marshal Göring on Galician Front

Studying map on the Galician Front as German troops withdrew to the line established to divide Poland between Germany and Russia. At some points the Germans had advanced about 125 miles beyond this line of demarcation. The final division is expected to give Russia about two-thirds of Poland, but the area taken by the Nazis contains Poland's industries.

British Freighter Sunk; 49 Ships Lost So Far

By the Associated Press

Sinking of the 4,646-ton British freighter Hazelside off the Irish Coast by a submarine Sept. 24 raised to 49 the total of merchant ships lost in sea combat. The Hazelside had left British Columbia for an undisclosed port.

Since war was declared Sept. 3, 30 British, one French, nine German and nine neutral vessels have been destroyed.

Twelve of the Hazelside's crew of 34 members were reported missing. Survivors said the freighter was sunk without warning.

Torpedoing of three neutral craft in two days—the other six non-belligerent vessels lost were blown up by mines—indicated Germany has begun more drastic enforcement of its attempted submarine blockade of the British Isles.

Wood Pulp Lost

Like the Finnish freighters, the 2,262-ton Martti-Ragnar and the 1,360-ton Walma, the 1,510-ton Swedish cargo carrier Gertrud Bratt, torpedoed off Norway Sept. 24, was bound for England with wood pulp, listed by the Germans as contraband. The wood pulp contains cellulose, important in the manufacture of explosives.

Although Finland protested the sinking of its two freighters as a violation of neutrality, a German official said that if either vessel merely had been ordered to return to its home port, it would have sought some other way to England.

German sinkings of wood pulp carriers were creating a serious problem for Scandinavia, most of whose wood pulp goes to England.

The Wood Pulp Producers Association said their product was not mentioned in the German contraband list and that ten steamers loaded with it recently passed from the Baltic toward England in a single day—one of them with a German pilot to guide it past mine fields.

Skipper Rudely Treated

The Gertrud Bratt's skipper declared the submarine commander ordered him into the submarine for examination of the ship's paper and treated him rudely. He said the submarine crew was untidy and unshaven and appeared to have been long at sea. The submarine appeared small and old, he said.

Meanwhile the sinking of a British destroyer by a German submarine was announced in an official communique from Berlin. The communique did not identify the destroyer and gave no details of the sinking, but declared maritime warfare was "yielding good results."

From Valparaiso, Chile, come reports that Chilean naval detachments took control of the French liner Winnipeg and placed her 60 crewmen in custody at the captain's request today after the crew refused to sail back to France.

The reasons for the refusal to man the ship were not disclosed. The ship recently brought 2,000 Spanish immigrants to Chile from Marseille.

Polish Submarine

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 25 (AP)—A third Polish submarine, the 980-ton Zbik, entered Swedish territorial waters today and surrendered to the Swedish Government.

The submarine, with five officers and a crew of 49 aboard, was sighted by the coast patrol which sent out a ship assuming it might be the Polish submarine that escaped from Tallinn, Estonia.

Members of the crew said they had been at sea 26 days without fresh food and subsisting on emergency rations.

The submarine was taken to Korsoe ved Sandhamm, in Sweden's outermost skerries, or isle-studded waters. The crew was interned at Vaxholm along with other interned Poles. Among them were the crews of the Polish submarines Semp and Rys.

Nazi Ship in Chilean Port

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 25 (AP)—Maritime authorities at Valparaiso said that Friday the German motorship Portland had arrived at the Chilean port of Coquimbo flying a Japanese flag.

They said the Portland would be permitted to proceed at her own risk, however, as law permits ships of belligerent nations to fly other flags as long as the ships' papers meet requirements. They said the Portland's papers are in order.

The Portland had been unreported since she left Everett, Wash., on the eve of the war, flying a German flag.

Hoover Stays Independent On Neutrality Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Former President Hoover said through his secretary, Lawrence Richey, that he would not take part in an organized campaign to fight repeal of the embargo on arms shipments to warring nations.

"Mr. Hoover," said Mr. Richey, "is not joining any committee upon the neutrality question. He prefers to maintain his entire independence."

Ships Sail as Strike Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—All vessels delayed here by the strike of seamen for war risk compensation or by the resulting shortage of personnel were on the high seas today en route for British and European ports to aid in evacuating Americans there following the steaming of the American Shipper and the American Merchant, of the United States Lines, from New York yesterday.

Officials of the Line estimated that their vessels now on the way to European ports would be able to repatriate 5,000 Americans. American flags have been prominently painted on all the craft.

Other vessels chartered or owned by the United States Lines and which have left here for evacuation service since the seamen's strike was settled last Thursday were the Iroquois, the American Trader, the Washington, the Acadia, and St. John.

The Excambion and the Exchange, of the American Export Lines; the Black Gull, of the Black Diamond Line, and the Scanstates, of the American Scantic Line, also cleared immediately after the strike settlement and today are en route to Mediterranean and Baltic ports to return Americans home.

The vessels headed toward Europe with small passenger lists and with few Americans aboard.

Departure of many vessels caused a definite shortage of seamen over the week end, delaying the clearance of some craft from this port, including the Washington, of the United States Lines.

The steamship Zaandam, of the Holland-America Line, arrived here today from Rotterdam with 182 passengers, most of them Americans fleeing the war zones.

The National Maritime Union's officials in a meeting yesterday declared the concessions made to seamen in the strike settlement were inadequate and pledged themselves to fight for higher compensation for sailors aboard vessels bound to belligerent waters. At the same time they charged the Maritime Commission was attempting to wreck the Union.

The steamship Nea Hellas, of the General Steam Navigation Company, of Greece, made port here with 900 passengers, including 265 Americans. The Hellas was the first Greek vessel to arrive here since outbreak of war in Europe.

The Conte di Savoia, of the Italian Line, reached New York Saturday with 2,156 passengers, the largest number ofanyvessel since the Queen Mary came in on Sept. 4, with 2,331.

Alien Influx Protested

NEW YORK (AP) — The Italian liner Conte di Savoia arrived from Europe with 2,156 passengers Sept. 23, including 1,357 Americans, after what Capt. Alberto Ottino described as an "uneventful voyage."

The presence of 799 non-Americans on the vessel provoked a statement from Senator Rufus C. Holman (R-Oregon) that he would demand a halt in the issuance of visas to foreigners "until every American has returned from war-torn Europe."

"I think it is an outrage when ships are allowed to bring so many foreigners here when thousands of Americans are stranded in Europe," said the Senator, a member of the Senate Immigration Committee and sponsor of a bill to exclude all immigation for five years.

Senator Holman flew here Sept. 22 from Washington to make a detailed study of immigration operations at Ellis Island.

Union Ties Up Liner

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25 (AP)—Union crew demands for a guarantee of war risk insurance and a wage bonus prevented scheduled sailing of the American President Lines' President Cleveland for the Orient yesterday.

Franco Appoints Campos Chief of Spanish Army

BURGOS, Spain (AP)—General Franco Sept. 23 appointed Gen. Carlos Martinez Campos Chief of the General Staff of the Spanish Army.

In another order, General Franco discharged soldiers of the class of 1937 from further service.

Plane-Sub at Grips Described

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—The story of an encounter between a British bombing plane and a German submarine which had just torpedoed the British freighter Kafiristan was told yesterday when the ship's survivors arrived aboard the freighter American Farmer.

The submarine attacked the Kafiristan, bound from Cuba to Liverpool with sugar, 350 miles off Ireland.

In the early afternoon a shell was fired across the freighter's bow—the first indication of the submarine. The freighter, capable of only nine knots, stopped.

The crew raced to the lifeboats. The ship was still moving when the first boat went into the water, and it was swamped by the swell, drowning six men. The other 28 men got off in two lifeboats.

The submarine's Commander told them an SOS had been sent out, an American ship was on the way, and that if help did not come, the submarine would tow the lifeboats toward shore.

Capt. John Busby of the Kafiristan said the submarine then fired two torpedoes into the freighter. She disappeared in a few minutes.

Soon the American Farmer came into sight and almost simultaneously a British bombing plane swooped down "out of nowhere, like magic," said Armistead Lee of Chatman, Va., a passenger on the American Farmer.

"There were nine men on the deck of the submarine. Apparently none of them saw the bomber coming. It sprayed the deck of the submarine with machine gun fire, and then circled around. The submarine crew dived for the conning tower hatch. No one could tell whether they escaped the bullets. Some of the freighter crew thought the submarine submerged so fast the hatch was not even shut.

"The plane came back and flew over the submarine and dropped a bomb. It circled around and dived again—to within 15 feet of the water—and dropped another bomb.

"We saw the bow of the submarine lift up and the whole ship slid backwards into the water. There was a haze of smoke over the spot. We couldn't see any oil spot.

"Then the bomber flew over our ship, and we could see four men in the plane and six bombs and two empty bomb racks."

Capt. H. A. Pederson of the rescue ship said there was a 50-50 chance the submarine had been sunk.

"One of the bombs struck the conning tower squarely," he said. "I know, because I was watching it through the glasses. The submarine disappeared fight away, but it seemed to me on an even keel. I couldn't be sure she was sunk by the bombs."

U. S. to Continue Its Ship Program

WASHINGTON (AP) — Professing no concern that Neutrality Law changes might lessen the need for American ships, officials said Sept. 24 the Maritime Commission intended to continue its building program at the present rate.

The Commission has awarded contracts for the construction of 6 cargo ships, two C-2 direct-drive diesel types and four C-2's with geared turbine drives.

"American flagships now are carrying only about 30 per cent of this country's foreign commerce," said an official. "With the withdrawal from ordinary commerce of the ships of warring nations, there obviously will be greater need for American ships to serve neutral countries."

The Commission recently stepped up its building program. It has ordered a total of 125 ships in a two-year period, putting it well ahead of schedule. The Commission's program calls for 50 ships a year for the next ten years.

The War Department is rushing organization of five Army divisions into a mobile, hard-hitting corps which would be ready for instant dispatch to defend any threatened mainland point, or such outposts as Panama and Hawaii.

Not since the World War has the Army had an organized corps.

President Roosevelt's national emergency order adding 17,000 men to the regular Army provided means to carry out a general staff plan for a combat corps of about 40,000.

Tacit and Written Codes Seek Fair Play in Conduct of War

WASHINGTON (AP)—Germany's complaint that the Poles have used mustard gas and Poland's charge that the Germans have bombed open towns are typical of the fouls claimed in wartime. Although intent on destroying each other, neither power neglects to insist on fair play by the other.

On the other hand, a German submarine commander's polite consideration for the crew of a torpedoed British merchant ship shows the scrupulousness with which the rules often are obeyed. Under the rules, no such kindness is owed, however, to the crew of a warship like the sunken British aircraft carrier Courageous.

Rules of warfare are both written, in agreements among nations, and unwritten, in a tacit code of civilized conduct. They fill 116 closely-typed pages in the United States Army's basic field manual. Underlying them are three rules.

1. Military necessity, justifying a belligerent in using any amount or kind of force to win.
2. Humanity, prohibiting unnecessary violence.
3. Chivalry, forbidding dishonorable conduct.

Principal violations of the rules by armed forces included in the past have been using poisoned weapons, killing the wounded, killing those who have surrendered, mistreating prisoners, firing on undefended localities, abusing a flag of truce, and misusing the Red Cross flag. Other violations have had to do with disguising troops in civilian clothes, bombarding hospitals, improperly using privileged buildings for military purposes; poisoning wells or streams; pillaging and destroying property purposelessly, and maltreating the inhabitants of occupied areas.

Not in the list is the use of poison gas. However, nearly all major powers have signed a convention outlawing gas or have renounced its use except in self-defense.

Ruses of war, such as espionage, feigning attacks, sending false messages, deceiving the enemy as to the size of one's force, erecting dummy camps or guns—all are legitimate: but outright treachery, perfidy, and deliberate lying are considered bad form.

While the rules of war are definite, means of enforcing them obviously are limited. International treaties provide that a belligerent violating the rules shall be liable to pay compensation. But an injured belligerent has little recourse, except to publish the facts to influence public opinion, protest to the enemy, demand punishment of offenders, punish offenders who are captured, and make reprisals.

Unwritten law requires that retaliation should not be adopted merely for revenge, but only to force an end to illegal practices. Penalties for individuals, combatants and non-combatants, are more direct. Spies are subject to a capital penalty. War rebels who rise in arms against occupying military forces and those who treasonably aid the enemy may be executed, or given a lesser sentence.

Goebbels Denies Nazis Hoard Cash

BERLIN—Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels appeared before foreign correspondents Sept. 24 to "deny emphatically" reports published abroad that certain members of the German Government had deposited cash in London and South American countries to protect themselves against any internal German smash-up.

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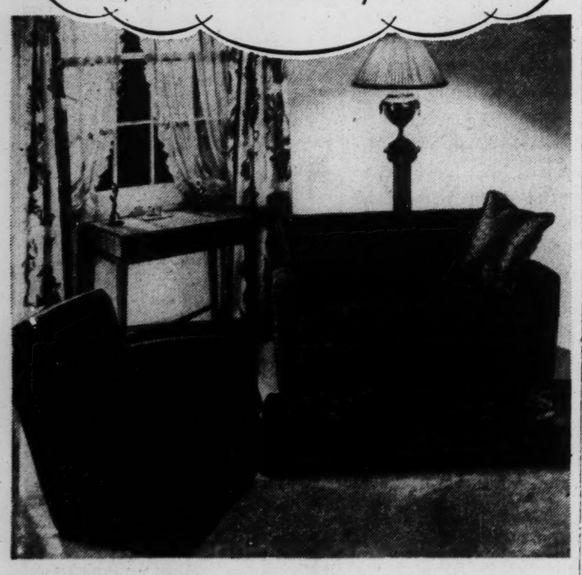

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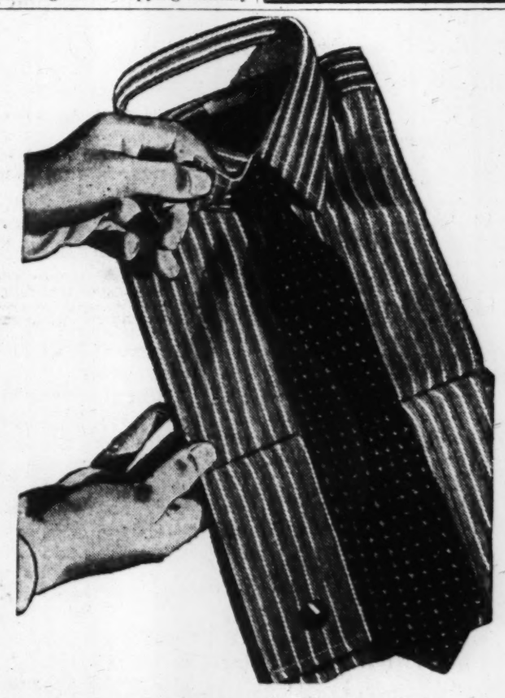

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Miranda Visits the Bears

Told by Henry Beston

Part One

Orso the young bear woke early. All night he had been dreaming of the adventures his family had gone through the day before, when the vessel on which they had been traveling to the zoo at Boston, sank in the storm. Again he saw his Papa and Mama swimming fast, helping Arcturus, the absent-minded one of the cubs, and little Stella, among the waves.

Orso had needed no help; indeed he had enjoyed himself, but now in his dream he again heard the shrieking of the foolish seagulls giving the wrong advice and leading the bear family towards the cliffs and breakers. Again he felt the relief and surprise he had felt yesterday when the smiling mermaid had appeared and led them to safety on the lea-side of the island.

How cozy it had been to find the schooner, derelict among the beach grasses, to shelter them, and the spring Papa had come upon with the lantern, not far off. He still could almost hear the lovely sound of the mermaid singing in the distance on the moon-lighted sea.

Orso Considers the Future

With a happy sense of the fine things to come, he woke up, eager and fresh. He had gone to bed as tired as the rest of the family, but he was never one to sleep long, even in winter. Now, in the pale morning light, he lay in his bunk looking about the strange narrow cabin. He could hear the sea-gulls beginning to call to one another in the cool morning outdoors. He too wished to be out, so stealing out of his bunk quietly and rolling back his blanket as his Mama had taught him, he tiptoed up the steep stairway onto the deck.

With a glance he could see all their island—just the right size to be cozy, Orso thought. Although the ground was still in shadow, the gulls' breasts shone rosy in the sunlight that lighted the air above the earth, and the minnows in their corn-colored bills were like small silver question marks.

"Go see what there is on the beach!" they all shouted together when they saw him on the deck. So he clambered down the ladder. The little beach was covered with boxes and bales pulled up above high water mark, with here a chair and there a wet pillow drying, and against one rock something had propped a picture of Queen Victoria with braids holding up her little crown.

Orso peered in some of the sacks.

"Potatoes," he said smacking his lips.

"Onions"—

"Those apples will be good when we've washed them in the spring."

Treasure on the Beach

One box, half-broken open, showed wooden toys, brightly painted; he thought he saw young fruit trees done up in gunny-sacks. He ran from bundle to box, from box to bale, his little eyes glistening.

"This will be good to eat; we can wear this; we can play with that."

As soon as he could speak for excitement Orso ran to the schooner shouting:

"Wake up everyone, wake up! Come down and see what there is on the Beach!"

Papa Bear appeared on the deck with a crowbar in his hand, closely followed by Mama Bear carrying a rolling pin. They had been waked so suddenly they could think only of trouble.

"What is it?" cried Papa Bear, ready to defend his family.

"I'll help!" added Mama Bear, and a howl from the cabin showed that Stella too was awake.

"No, No," said Orso, "it's nice things, wonderful things, heaps and heaps of them; you must hurry!"

The sea-gulls too were terribly excited. They hovered round as the Bear family began to examine the things and now and then one swooped down and went off with a banana, or an apple, or something he thought he could eat.

"Someone has been most helpful," said Papa Bear.

Papa Directs

Under his direction the Bear family got to work carrying up packages and storing as many as possible in the hold of the schooner. Mama Bear was delighted with the picture of Queen Victoria which she hung up in the cabin, declaring it made it look homelike already.

Art's chief care was a box of books which he put, volume by volume, to dry on the deck. Orso found a baseball bat and some rather water-soaked baseballs which he was sure would turn out all right. Stella was happy with a wooden hobby horse with a rather rusty bell at its throat.

Of course, Papa Bear's chief interest was in usable things, the sacks of food, the bale of blankets, and the tins.

"Even this won't last very long," he warned them, "but fortunately we can plant the potato eyes, and half the onions, and I believe the little fruit trees will grow. Who knows that we may not yet eat their fruit?"

In the midst of their talk they heard a clear voice say,

"Good morning, Bears. I hope you like my surprise?"

A Call From Miranda

And turning about they saw the mermaid in the little harbor still holding her mirror and comb and smiling her pretty unchanging smile. At sight of her all the Bears ran down to the beach, but the sea-gulls drifted over towards the cliffs, as they felt a little shy after the scolding she had given them.

"It must have been you whom I saw last night," said Papa Bear. "There were dark shapes—"

"Most of the work was done by the seals," said the mermaid. "Very useful things—seals. But you have to keep an eye on them or they get to playing. Like to balance things on the ends of their noses, you remember."

All the Bears nodded wisely, though, to tell the truth, they had never met a seal.

"Two of them were tossing that picture," went on the mermaid. "Almost broke it before I noticed."

"Oh, I'm so glad they didn't, Mrs. —, Mrs. —," began Mama.

"Just call me Miranda," said the mermaid. "The other mermaids do, though I insist on the gulls and gannets saying Madame."

"You're so kind," cried Mama Bear. "Won't you please come to tea with us some day soon?"

"When you're settled," answered Miranda. "There's no hurry. I must go now. But if you want shovels I think you may find some in a cave on the northeast corner of the island. Blackbeard's men landed there once a long time ago but I drove them off with my screams and screeches. I'm not sure, but I think when they ran they left their picks and shovels behind them."

Picks and shovels were exactly what Papa Bear wanted, but it took him and the boys nearly a week to find the right cave. There were so many caves, and the gannets who nested in the cliffs were all sure they knew the right one, but whether out of mischief or forgetfulness they kept giving directions to the wrong cave.

Orso, who did most of the exploring, lowered over the cliff on a rope, began to think he was getting to be almost as good a climber as a monkey. He explored little caves and big ones, long caves like hallways, high caves like banqueting rooms, caves filled with sand with waves at their mouths, and little slits between two rocks, until at last he came to the right one, with three gold coins near the entrance and some good shovels and pick-axes leaning against one wall where the pirates had left them.

Orso fastened three pick-axes and three shovels in a heavy bundle and Papa Bear and Art hauled them, swinging and banging, up the cliff and then sent down the rope for Orso. He was pulled up too, amid a chorus of good-byes from the gannets, who claimed all the praise for having known just where the cave was right along.

(To be continued next Monday)

Both Illustrations Drawn by Frank Dobias

Orso was pulled up the cliff amid a chorus of goodbyes

When the Corn Was Cut

Part Two

Harry set off at once to look for a suitable place for a new home. He found it quite quickly in the next field, where, growing in the grass, were tall strong thistles which would hold a nest beautifully.

So he and Hetty started to take their young family to the safety of the next field, and to make a comfortable place in the grass for them until the new nest was ready.

Then, in the cornfield, there was a great rush of small creatures, all running from the reaper.

"What's all this fuss?" asked Long-tailed Fieldmouse to a rabbit who was hurrying by.

"Be quick," said the rabbit, "they're cutting the corn."

"I told you," said the Blackbird. "I told you."

"We are all right," squeaked the rabbit. "We've got our holes."

"And I can fly," said the Blackbird.

"You might help me," grumbled the Fieldmouse. "I don't know where to go." He got quite flustered and began running about until he felt quite lost.

Harry and Hetty had come back to have a last look at their old home. They met Fieldmouse and felt sorry for him.

"I don't know where to go," he was saying. "I don't know where to go. And I don't know where my wife is."

"Cheer up," said Harry. "We know where your wife is. She followed us when you were too lazy to move. Come on. This is the way."

So Fieldmouse followed Harry and Hetty and they all arrived safely in the next field.

His wife was very glad to see Fieldmouse.

"Perhaps you'll take more notice next time when people are kind enough to warn you!" she said.

Hetty and Harry looked up at the beautiful thistles.

"Now we'll start building our new home," said Hetty. "It's quite exciting to have a change like this!"

(The End)

Billie, the Duiker

A duiker is a kind of wild buck, brown in color, found all over South Africa where bush is plentiful. This Dutch word "duiker" literally means diver, for the active little buck dives or darts so quickly among the bushes that it is difficult to follow its trail.

Near Gwelo, in Southern Rhodesia, a native one day came across a month-old duiker lying in the veld alongside a footpath. As it seemed to be in distress, he picked it up and carried it to his master's house at a nearby gold mine, where it was fed with milk from a bottle.

Through the kindness Billie received, he soon became very tame, being quite unafraid of human beings, and often playing with the three dogs at his master's house. When he grew big, however, he returned to the bush, but always came back in time for meals!

Billie loves the veld and bush so much that he never stays at the house for more than half an hour. But regularly every morning, while it is still early, and again in the late afternoon, he pays a call, walks right inside, and eats his fill before going off again.

At Night

The moon floats in the sky
and sails in the sky,
and its face is half dirty;
and the stars float in the sky, too.

Sometimes it's half a moon
and sometimes it's like a falling leaf
and the sky is all around it.
And the moon is sometimes not here,
and sometimes the stars are not here,
and the night is like a very black cat with its eyes closed.

DAVID ZEA

New Friends and Fun in Books

Book Reviews

Just as soon as summer's done,
Such a flit and flutter!
In the weather factory
Such a clip-and-clutter!

* * *

"Whipper, Snapper, hurry up!"
Soon as autumn's come,
In the weather factory
Things begin to hum.

—From "The Weather Factory" in "Maggie Lane" by Nancy Byrd Turner. (Harcourt, Brace & Company)

Cool Fall days and the return to school make us think what fun, new friends and adventures may be found in books. This is the season when new and fascinating books about all sorts of interesting things are just pouring in from publishers, and you will want to know about some of them. It's hard to make a choice. For this month's list let us begin with the life story of a famous painter.

Sybil Deucher and Opal Wheeler, known to some of you for their fine books about the famous musicians, Bach, Mozart and Haydn, tell the story of François Millet, the great French artist, in their new book "Millet Tilled the Soil." We are impressed with Millet's closeness to the soil and to hard work from early childhood when we read Grandmother Louise's words as she called her small grandson, sleeping in the old Norman bed. "Wake up, my little François! The birds have long been singing to the morning light and for many hours your father and mother have been at work in the fields."

Quickly dressing himself the slender six-year-old said: "I must hurry, Grandmother! Uncle Charles will be waiting for me to help him build the stone wall today."

After his simple breakfast of bread and milk he ran out into the bright sunshine to his tasks. But the small boy in the evenings liked to sit near the warm hearth and make drawings on his wooden shoes. As he grew older François could not wait for the others to finish their evening meal. He would slip away, take the heavy Bible to the bright firelight, stretch out before the hearth and with a piece of charred wood, begin to copy the pictures that he found on its well worn pages. This was the best part of the day for he could draw to his heart's content.

Nine full page reproductions of Millet's most famous pictures add value and interest to this book which deserves a place on your book shelves.

A Pair of Puppies

"Once upon a time there was a puppy called Spinach." So begins a jolly book, for you who are fond of puppies and good stories. Now, Spinach got his name because his fat little sisters were called Rowley and Powley and so, of course the other two puppies were called Gammon and Spinach. Spinach didn't like his name. In fact he thought all the names were silly, but he was so unhappy about his own that whenever anyone called him he snapped and growled or went into a corner to sulk. His mother advised him, however, to behave better than that if he wanted to get on in the world. She suggested that when he went to a home of his own he would be given a new name.

The book "The Puppy Called Spinach," by Margaret Baker, with amusing silhouettes by Mary Baker, will tell you how Spinach did go to a new home where there was a very lovely little girl. Was he going to be called "Prince, or Jack, or Hero, or Bob?" You will have to read what happened to this lovable puppy and trace his doings in story and pictures.

"Friendly Little Jonathan," by Dorothy and Marguerite Bryan, is a picture story-book for younger brothers and sisters, but you will like it too, for if ever there was a friendly puppy, Jonathan was.

Best of all, he liked Janey, the little girl. He loved her so much that he let her try her auntie's new hats on him, and you'll laugh when you see how funny Jonny's whiskered face looks under some of these latest hats, especially the ones that tilt down on his nose. Jonathan is a real dog, a little Sealyham that belongs to Dorothy and Marguerite Bryan, who wrote and illustrated the book. This would be a nice book to give a small boy or girl for a birthday present or one to put on your Christmas list. Everybody is sure to love a friendly dog like Jonathan.

Far-Away Lands

"Wu and Lu and Li," a book just the right size for very young readers, is charmingly written and illustrated by Evelyn Young, who is now living in China. She introduces these three Chinese children whose real names are Little Tiger, Yellow Flower and Shining Pebble, though these longer names are hardly ever used. They lived on a small farm and each member of the family helped with the work.

One day in summer Grandmother came to visit bringing each of the children a present and some silver for them to spend. So the next morning Wu and Lu and Li went to the village to spend their money. The story and pictures follow them on the journey there and back and tell you of their adventures. What they bought with their silver pieces will surprise you! Though simply written, this book seems to us to have genuine Chinese atmosphere with its delicate line drawings, reproduced in lovely soft colors.

By book, you can travel to the African jungle when you read "Kongo the Elephant," by E. Cadwallader Smith. Kongo tells his own story and begins by recalling the day when he was less than a week old and his Mother, Moula, very carefully raised him with her trunk and helped him to stand. He tells of those first days and weeks, of learning to walk, and of his training in the ways of the jungle.

Kongo's later experiences in the wilds, his battles and finally his elevation to be king of the herd is an interesting story. Here too is authentic information concerning the African jungle, elephants, and other animals of this region. Remarkable pictures in brilliant colors, and black-and-white drawings by Anne Vaughan, beautiful type and a distinguished format add to the value of this unusual animal story.

Florence Bethune Sloan

List of Books Reviewed

Millet Tilled the Soil, by Sybil Deucher and Opal Wheeler. Illustrated by Dorothy Bayley. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. $2.50.

The Puppy Called Spinach, by Margaret Baker. Pictures by Mary Baker. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. $1.75.

Friendly Little Jonathan, by Dorothy and Marguerite Bryan. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. $1.00.

Wu and Lu and Li, by Evelyn Young. Pictures by the author. New York and London: Oxford University Press. $.75.

Kongo the Elephant, by E. Cadwallader Smith. Illustrated in color and in black and white by Anne Vaughan. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.00.

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Reich Rations Bread for First Time; Gasoline Rations Keep Britons Home

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The war reduced Great Britain this week end to a nation of "stay at homes."

Travel was greatly restricted by a new wartime scheme of gasoline rationing; nightly blackouts already had reduced the number of places to go.

The first of the Government's rationing plans put into effect took thousands of automobiles off the highways.

Food rationing will follow after a national registration Sept. 29.

Some Foods Scarce

Housewives already were complaining at their inability to purchase some food commodities.

The Food Ministry said this was due mainly to transport problems, and to remedy them and to prevent excessive price increases the Government planned to put food rationing into effect as soon as possible after completion of the national register—a sort of wartime census.

The gasoline rationing, limiting the supply for a private automobile to that sufficient for an average of less than seven miles a day, had an immediate effect in both city and countryside.

London, never a busy place on Saturday, was even more deserted, with some of the normally busiest streets almost without traffic.

For the ordinary motorist, the new regulations meant a driving range of from 100 to 200 miles a month. For instance, the owner of a small, popular American car of 60 horsepower is allowed ten gallons a month.

Pinched down to two gallons daily, the drivers of London's high, antique-looking taxis were all but desperate. They said the probable result would be no taxis on the streets after noon.

Before the war, there were 8,000 London cabs and 12,200 drivers, most of them elderly.

Wartime services have taken more than 3,000 cabs and 2,000 drivers. The 10,000 remaining drivers have been splitting shifts, but now, it is estimated, 7,500 will have nothing to do at all.

Operate on Gas?

Commercial operators faced similar, although not as serious, problems. The Government promised no essential service would be handicapped, and there were provisions for extra supplies for public utilities, emergency workers, and others.

Newspapers displayed pictures of billowing gas bags which were fitted atop cars in the World War and said domestic gas companies were considering a scheme to supply something similar, perhaps compressed gas cylinders. The cost of converting carburetors to use of gas was reported to be small, and the price of gas would compare favorably with the price of gasoline, now one shilling eightpence (about 33 cents) a gallon in Britain.

Reich Sympathetic With Newspapermen?

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 25

Foreign newspaper correspondents raised no objection when they were told the German Government had classified them as "hard laborers."

This meant their weekly meat supply had been doubled, giving them slightly more than two pounds.

Hard laborers under the ration system get twice as much meat as white collar workers.

BERLIN, Sept. 25 (AP)—New food rationing cards went into effect in Germany today, replacing general cards issued at the start of hostilities.

Rationing has been tightened in some instances, while in others the amounts have been enlarged.

The cards provide specifically for bread for the first time and include meats, fats, milk, marmalade, sugar, and general foods, such as barley, groats (cracked grain) rice, and flour products.

The Government warned that cards must be cared for as a "public document" and would be replaced only under great difficulty. Unskimmed milk was made available only to children and nursing mothers. The Government explained butter fats must be conserved to insure a supply for soldiers and workers in heavy industries, who will be given special cards.

Conserving Reserves

Rationing of bread, it was explained officially, was ordered to "maintain our great national bread and grain reserves and to guarantee us daily bread if we should happen to experience smaller harvests."

Bread rations correspond to the "peacetime average consumption," the announcement said. Potatoes, fruits, fish, and fresh vegetables may be purchased without cards.

Deutsche Dienst, commentary service of the official news agency, said the rationing regulations were not to be taken as indicating "acute emergency but as a step of responsible state leadership which learned from mistakes of the World War."

The weekly rations for the average person looked something like this: 5.3 pounds of bread or 4.1 pounds of bread and 13.1 ounces of flour; 1.1 pounds of meat; 2.8 ounces of butter; 4.37 ounces of margarine; 2.27 ounces of lard or bacon or tallow; 2.18 ounces of cheese or 4.37 ounces of whey cheese; 3.5 ounces of marmalade; 8.75 ounces of sugar.

Those entitled to unskimmed milk will receive a little more than a pint daily. Protectorates were not placed on a rationing basis, but a system was introduced today whereby the buyer must go constantly to the same store to purchase certain wares.

Even with the introduction of two meatless days—Monday and Friday — housewives have been compelled to do a lot of figuring on how to divide the meat allotment evenly over the remaining five days.

Seafood is almost impossible to get because of Great Britain's domination of the North Sea.

Plenty of Coal

Coal, on the other hand, has been eliminated from the rationing system. It was said Germany possesses sufficient coal now that Polish coal mines have come within the German economic system.

That Germany can count on Rumania for supplies and much-needed raw materials was emphasized by Jon Gigurtu, Rumanian industrialist and former Minister of Economics, who now is in Germany.

In a statement to the German press, Mr. Gigurtu expressed confidence German-Rumanian trade relations would not be disturbed by the war and were bound to increase.

Rumania, he said, was in a position and willing to deliver as much as possible to Germany as long as the Reich could compensate through delivery of finished goods to Rumania.

The Nazis themselves, realizing the vital importance of foreign sources of supply, have endeavored to maintain trade routes with neutrals, especially the Scandinavian countries, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

Nazis Refuse Niemöller Offer

BERLIN, Sept. 25 (AP)—Friends of the Rev. Martin Niemöller yesterday said the imprisoned pastor had volunteered from a concentration camp cell to resume his World War service as a submarine commander but had been turned down by Nazi authorities.

The Rev. Mr. Niemöller made his offer to the Nazi regime which has held him prisoner since July 1, 1937, after he challenged the Government on theological grounds, claiming it had no right to interfere with the internal management or spiritual freedom of the Church.

The fighting pastor, who achieved a distinguished record as a World War submarine commander, is a leader of the nonconformist Confessional Synod of the Lutheran Church.

Latest reports say he still is in solitary confinement in the concentration camp at Oranienburg-Sachsenhausen, on Berlin's Northern outskirts.

This camp now harbors many Polish Jews who were living in Germany when the war broke out. Other Polish Jews have been taken to the Dachau and Buchenwalde concentration camps while many Polish gentiles are permitted to remain at liberty as long as they report to police at stated intervals.

The Rev. Mr. Niemöller, whose arrest and imprisonment came as a high point in a long struggle between Church and State in Germany, was taken into custody July 1, 1937, technically on charges of violating a decree concerning the taking of special collections.

He was brought to trial in February, 1938, and found guilty but was considered to have atoned through his long detention without bail.

When he emerged from jail, supposedly a free man, Gestapo (secret police) agents took the pastor into custody and have since held him in the concentration camp.

Friends say he is allowed unlimited reading material but is not allowed contact with any fellow prisoners.

Britisher Sentenced For 'Aiding' Enemy

LONDON (AP)—Donald Owen Riginald Adams, 56, described as a racing writer for newspapers, was sentenced to seven years penal servitude Sept. 25 on charges of violating the Official Secrets Act.

Mr. Adams pleaded innocent when brought before a Police Magistrate June 30 facing a formal charge of recording information in 1938 "which was calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy."

Details of the charge were not made public. Mr. Adams denied giving out anything "not in the public press."

Americans Quit Denmark

COPENHAGEN, (AP) — Lucien Memminger, United States Consul-General, and his staff Sept. 23 completed arrangements for the return home of the last of some 1,500 Americans, mostly tourists stranded in Denmark by European hostilities. More than 1,000 got away aboard Scantic Line ships.

Bumper German Harvest

BERLIN, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Agricultural Ministry announced Sept. 23 a bumper grain harvest and expressed confidence Germany could stand a long war.

The 1939 harvest for Greater Germany, exclusive of the Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate, was 27,400,000 tons, one of the highest in years and exceeding 1938 by 500,000 tons, the Ministry said.

Officials said that when the final yield became known the total probably would be even higher.

It comprised grain for bread and feeding purposes—but not maize (corn).

As Germany's annual consumption runs between 25,000,000 and 26,000,000 tons, the Agriculture Ministry said it was confident at least 1,000,000 tons of the 1939 harvest could be hoarded for a prolonged war.

American Troops Defend Caribbean

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP)—The first American troops to land here since the Spanish-American War arrived Sept. 25 to guard new Caribbean Army and Navy bases.

Batteries A and B of the 69th Coast Artillery came here from San Francisco in command of Capt. W. F. McKee aboard the transport ship Chatteau Thierry. Anti-aircraft equipment was carried.

New Naval Air Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Commander Carl H. Cotter, Navy construction engineer, arrived in Jacksonville recently to supervise the establishment of a major naval department air base. The sum of $15,000,000 has been appropriated, the largest initial expenditure on such a project ever approved by Congress, Commander Cotter said.

German Victory Pictured As Perilous to Americas

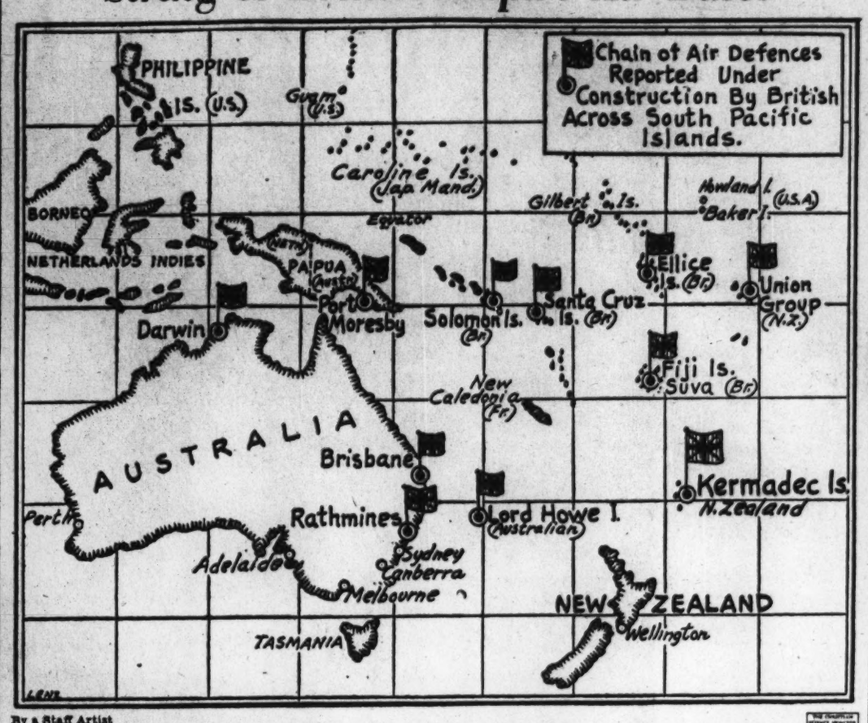
PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—Maj. Gen. A. M. Tuthill, Adjutant General of Arizona, asserts "victory for Germany in the European war would render this nation virtually helpless economically and militaristically."

He told the Arizona National Guard: "The argument is heard that 3,000 miles of water separates us from Europe, but Brazil is closer to Germany that it is to the United States and if they should begin by colonizing it, the sea barrier would work against us instead of them."

Overall Sales Gain

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. (AP)—Officials of a large factory selling workingmen's clothes reported overall sales increased 200 per cent since outbreak of the European war.

String of British Empire Air Bases



By a Staff Artist

Vast Stretch of Pacific Ocean Calls for Distinctive Defense Methods

The British Dominions of Australia and New Zealand, as the map shows, are engaged in scattering air bases on islands across the ocean to the north and east.

Nazi Czech Head Insists That No Revolt Occurred

PRAGUE, German Bohemia, Sept. 25 (AP)—President Hacha of the Nazi Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia said Sept. 23 its Government and industry were progressing in "an orderly manner" and insisted there had been no revolt.

[The British Ministry of Information said Sept. 20 it had received reports of a revolutionary movement in the Protectorate which Germany carved out of Czechoslovakia when the little republic broke up last March.]

Dr. Hacha, who was head of Czechoslovakia at the time of its dissolution, received 35 newspaper correspondents at his summer home, 25 miles from Prague. He told them that Bohemia and Moravia were not participating in the European war.

Not Made to Fight

Not a single Czech soldier is engaged directly for Germany anywhere, he said.

But the Protectorate could not escape being affected in some respects by the war, he continued.

Food rationing is to start this week, and in many cities of the Protectorate the correspondents saw long lines of women with shopping bags in front of stores.

The tour was arranged by German authorities to convince the representatives of the world press there were no uprisings as had been reported abroad.

Citizens who were casually approached and local officials agreed there had been no disorders or street battles in Prague, Pilsen, Brünn, and other cities.

The correspondents found the Protectorate cities quiet, very busy, and apparently adjusting themselves as best they could to German domination, which obviously is irksome to many Czechs.

"We are doing our duty as before and working quietly," Dr. Hacha said.

"Administrative machinery is operating efficiently. The Protectorate is trying to work within the framework of the centuries-old close association of the German and Czech people."

At Pilsen one party was conducted through the vast Skoda Works where great machines were casting and tooling the barrels of cannon.

Rebellion Denied

Numerous Czechs there stated openly they were not reconciled to German control, but said there hadn't been any rebellion. Many Czech leaders who conceivably might try to foster unrest have been arrested—the number still being held was placed at "several hundred."

Some Czechs told of friends and relatives who had slipped away to Poland or France to join armies opposing Germany, but aside from occasional grumbling there was no apparent opposition.

German officials expressed the conviction that Czech dissatisfaction would disappear as the causes of friction are adjusted in the development of the Protectorate Government.

New South Pacific Air Base To Aid Britain in Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—British Empire plans to institute a chain of air bases capable of effecting a defense barrier for the South Pacific entered a new stage with the recent departure from New Zealand of an expedition equipped to build a military flying field at the Kermadec Islands.

The Kermadecs, which were annexed by New Zealand in 1887, are a group of four islands, the largest of which is Sunday Island. A fresh effort at settlement was made at the last named two years ago, and they are 600 miles north of Auckland. Present plans include the establishment of an airfield there by use of mechanized equipment, building of airplane hangars, establishment of a radio station, and erection of barracks, it is understood. The work will be rushed to completion as early as possible.

Filling in Gaps

This move is made to fill a gap in the line of bases which is already being built. To the west, 800 miles from the New Zealand coast and only 400 miles from Australia, is Lord Howe Island, where the Australian Government is said to have been pushing fortifications for some time and where, it is rumored, a flying field is also being built. Some mystery wraps Lord Howe Island, and when questions were asked Defense Minister Street in the Australian House of Representatives about the work done there he refused to reveal its nature.

Almost 1,000 miles to the north, and forming the tip of a triangle with Lord Howe Island and the Kermadec group are the Fiji Islands, headquarters of the British colonial territory of the Western Pacific, from which Governor Sir Harry Luke journeyed to Wellington to attend the recent Pacific defense conference. At Suva, Fiji, another air base is being built, and the New Zealand Government is giving technical assistance in the matter. At the end of August a much experienced senior officer from the New Zealand Air Force was sent to Fiji to help push plans.

Flying Boat Bases

To the north and west, Australia is flinging out extensions of this new defense line. To the west, at Rathmines, near Newcastle, New South Wales, a flying boat base is being established from which will be operated the 20-ton Short Sunderland flying boats, with a range of 2,500 miles and a cruising speed of 179 miles an hour, which the British Government has promised to deliver to the Australian Air Force at an early date. Originally expected next year, these flying boats are being turned over 12 months ahead of schedule. At Brisbane and Darwin new land plane bases are being built, the squadrons stationed there being now housed at civil airports while the work is pushed ahead. And at Port Moresby, Papua, Australia is making another flying boat base for the Short Sunderland craft.

With this activity is the survey of possible air bases begun by New Zealand in 1937 and carried out under direction of an officer loaned by the British Air Force. These investigations were completed by the end of last year, and were used as data for the Pacific defense talks which this country called. Result of the survey, it is learned, was to reveal the great strength of the British Empire's strategic position in the Central and South Pacific. The center of this ocean, it appears, contains some splendid bases, but they are weakened at present by the fact that they lack connecting links with Australia and New Zealand. Hence the development of the Kermadecs, Fiji, and Lord Howe Island has the dual purpose of providing observation and bombing bases for use against any hostile move south, and of forming a causeway along which planes may move to other bases at yet unrevealed points.

Network to Equator

When full plans are known, it is believed here, the network of British air bases will extend from Darwin through to the Solomon, Santa Cruz, Ellice, and Union groups, and it is expected to range east as far as Jarvis Island, near the Equator. This is a new factor in Pacific strategy which is likely to change all previous plans.

The British Empire move is regarded as repeating in the Southern Hemisphere the northern tactics of Japan, which fortified the Marshall and Caroline groups as advanced defense bases. At the Antipodes no one credits statements that these groups are today still unfortified. Britain's plans are to use seaplanes for the Central Pacific bases where the island lagoons are easily made into suitable water by a little blasting of badly placed coral formations. The big flying boats are too heavy among the coral reefs to be employed so far east.

On the Australian-Lord Howe Island, Fiji-Kermadecs chain of bases special observation planes will be used, it is believed here, and any hostile warships which seek to raid southward will be exposed to attack by the Bristol Beaufort machines which Australia now has incorporated in its Air Force, and the Vickers Wellingtons which will shortly be turned over to New Zealand by Britain.

Norway Receives British Assurance

OSLO, Norway (AP)—The British Minister Sept. 23 delivered a note to the Foreign Office which promised Britain would respect Norway's neutrality if other belligerents did likewise.

Britain's War Purpose Holds, Despite Duce, Spokesman Says

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP) — Great Britain answered Premier Benito Mussolini's suggestion to call the war quits on Germany's military conquest of Poland by intensifying today its preparations for a fight to the finish.

An authoritative commentary on Signor Mussolini's speech in Rome Sept. 23 declared Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's statement of Britain's war aim—"to redeem Europe from the perpetual and recurring fear of German aggression"—still held good.

Britain remained determined, it said, despite the complication of Soviet Russia's occupation of Eastern Poland.

Informed sources, however, said Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, who called Russian Ambassador Ivan Maisky to his office for an hour's interview last night, had requested clarification of Soviet aims in eastern Europe.

Meanwhile, Mr. Gilbert S. Szlumper, General Manager of the Southern Railway, who was senior transport officer of the British Army in the World War, has been assigned to direct all military transport by land and sea.

The British fleet and air forces are widening their warfare at sea, trying to cut off the escape of raiding German submarines to hideouts. Plans have been made to speed up production in British shipyards to replace tonnage destroyed by submarines, which already have sunk approximately 40 merchant vessels.

The communiqué yesterday, commenting on Signor Mussolini's "end-the-war" speech, said British official circles understood and appreciated the Italian Premier's sincerity, but rejected the suggestion that an accomplished fact in Poland made continuation of the war purposeless.

"The suggestion that by not spreading the conflict farther in view of the Russian fait accompli, Great Britain and France have compromised their moral justification for attempting to annul the German fait accompli, is not recognized here," the communiqué said.

"The decision of the British people to declare war was indeed the direct consequence of the invasion of Poland—but the invasion of Poland was itself but a further illustration of the lawlessness in international affairs which it is the principal purpose of this country to resist."

The British press, which a week ago assailed what it called Russia's "stab in the back" of invaded Poland, generally reflected the view that a declaration of war against Russia would have played into Germany's hands.

The Red Army, it was pointed out, has stymied any German advance to the Black Sea by quick occupation of territory bordering Rumania and Hungary.

Mr. Chamberlain was expected to amplify the Government's attitude tomorrow in his fourth war bulletin to the House of Commons.

Neutrality Change Protested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York members of Congress had before them a demand for defeat of amendments to the Neutrality Act from the New York Committee to Keep America Out of War, following denunciation of revision as a first step toward involvement in the European conflict by United States Senator Pat McCarran, Nevada Democrat, at a Committee rally here Sept. 24. To the applause of an audience of 1,500, which cheered his mention of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin for his "positiveness" against lifting the arms embargo, Senator McCarran declared that the anti-revision group in the Senate spoke with the voice of American fathers and mothers" and was "not going to lose this battle."

Another anti-revision communication to Washington was a letter to President Roosevelt from Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, urging that the Neutrality Law provisions be extended to Soviet Russia, because of the latter's invasion of Poland "in collusion" with Germany."

Title Correct But —Not the Inference

BUDAPEST, Sept. 25 (AP)—"The Tragedy of Man" is a classic Hungarian play.

But when the newspaper Esti-Kurir captioned a theater review "The Tragedy of Man in Berlin," the Government suspended it.

The critic's review of the play's opening in Berlin was deemed "detrimental to foreign political interests" because he had cited these lines of the play:

"Why does the slave exist? To obey the strong and die. Millions for one man."

Canadian Jobs Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Industrial employment in Canada continues to show improvement, with 11,760 establishments reporting 1,126,216 employees at July 1.

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The Home Forum

Lore of the Paisley Shawl

PERHAPS the most coveted bridal gift, in the Scotland of a hundred years ago, was the Paisley shawl. No more romantic garment could clothe the young wife when she was "kirked"—for it was the custom to wear the shawl to church on the first Sunday after the marriage. Although no longer worn, these wedding presents have become heirlooms in many Scottish families, and no doubt their fascinating story enhances their value in the eyes of their proud possessors.

The gorgeous fabrics of India and Persia have long been celebrated for their beauty of design and for the fineness of their texture. In early times, trade in woven materials was the chief impetus for the westward expansion of Asiatic art. Since the splendor of an Eastern home depended upon the beauty of its hangings, shawls—the term came to include curtains, coverlets and carpets—were perhaps the most exquisite product of the weaver's art.

Later, the word was applied to the item of men's clothing, somewhat resembling a long scarf, worn over the *dhot*, a kind of divided skirt, the whole outfit being completed by the turban headdress. This usage so closely approaches our idea of a shawl that it is easy to understand how it came to be the wrap worn by women before jackets and cloaks were in everyday use; and, indeed, it is not so long since it was worn at social functions.

* * *

When the East India Company, in the seventeenth century, began to introduce Eastern fabrics into England, their splendor so far surpassed even the finest British products of the period that their import was later forbidden by law. It was decreed "that from and after the 29th day of September, 1701, all wrought silks, Bengals and stuffs mixed with silk or herba, of the manufacture of China, Persia, or the East Indies, which are or shall be imported into their kingdom, shall not be worn or otherwise used in Great Britain." This restriction, however, did not prevent shawls coming into the country, for soldiers serving abroad used to send them to their sweethearts at home. It was from these beautiful gifts that British weavers got the idea of making imitations; and in Paisley, Scotland, the industry had a run of prosperity lasting for fifty years.

Among the most gorgeous of these Eastern shawls were those from Cashmere, celebrated both for their fineness of material and their wealth of color. Mainly traditional patterns were woven into these fabrics, some of the utmost simplicity, some so elaborate as to resemble Celtic interlacing; but most popular and effective were the various flower designs, each with its own significance. Perhaps the most characteristic of these was the pine pattern. When shawl making was established in Paisley, this design was so frequently used that it has become known in Scotland as the "Paisley pattern." Although the industry has gone, the symbol is still woven into many fabrics.

* * *

Paisley had been a center of textile industry in Scotland from the end of the seventeenth century. In "Tam o' Shanter," Burns describes the witch's garment as "a cutty sark o' Paisley harn," no doubt implying the coarse-textured linen and wool cloth that preceded cotton and silk weaving. At first all these fabrics were plain, or with simple stripes or checks. Then came more elaborate attempts, partly woven and partly produced by sewing patterns in by hand. This handwork, known as "tambouring," was so named because the cloth was held in position by two rings, resembling in shape a tambourine or drum, and derived from the French word of that meaning. Later, patterns could be completed entirely by loom work and this made the imitation of the real cashmere shawl possible, at considerably less cost than that of importation. For Indian shawls were of two kinds; first, those made up of elaborately embroidered patches, sewn so neatly together that the joins were hardly perceptible. The pieces might be made by different needleworkers, but even so they took a long time to complete and were thus expensive. After the patchwork method came the Cashmere shawl proper, which combined weaving and needlework. The weft threads were sewn in by the weaver in short lengths, different colors being chosen as the pattern demanded. Although still a laborious and expensive method, it was much more effective than the previous one, and it was this type of shawl that the Paisley weavers were able to produce when they perfected the method of weaving fabrics entirely on the loom.

* * *

Apart from imitating the design and weave of these Eastern shawls, a similar kind of material had to be obtained, for their popularity lay in the fineness of their texture. This was the most difficult problem that faced the Paisley workers, for the wool used was that of the Tibetan goat and no other kind had quite the fineness required. However, their difficulty was overcome by spinning a fine thread of silk over an under thread of wool. The best quality of this yarn came from near Amiens, while for the weft Botany worsted, generally spun in Yorkshire, was used. As there were no railways during the peak period of the Paisley shawl industry, spinners would ride down from Yorkshire to Paisley with sample yarns in their saddle-bags, surely picturesque forerunners of the commercial traveler.

When the still complicated process of dyeing was finished, the yarn was ready to be attached to the looms. Once the threads were attached, the weaver was able to combine all the foregoing processes; but, unless his skill was great and his assistants competent, he might easily mar the carefully prepared material. This seldom happened, for every craftsman had an artist's patience and devotion toward his chosen work. So accurate was the weaving of the pattern that the finished shawl would be no more than a quarter of an inch greater or less than the design allowed. When the web came from the loom, it still had to be finished off which entailed clipping away all the loose threads. The process reduced the shawl to the required weight, usually about thirty-four ounces for a good quality plaid. Lastly came the fringing and pressing and then the skill of these various craftsmen had completed that magnificent garment, once so familiar throughout Scotland.

* * *

Early in the last century, the Paisley shawl was looked upon as the "appropriate article of dress" for special functions. Queen Victoria herself favored it, for in a letter to the Provost of Paisley, dated January 21, 1842, it is stated "that Her Majesty would wear one of them on the day of the Royal christening."

Although seldom seen nowadays, many Scottish families could produce a Paisley shawl from the "kist," that old-fashioned chest, where some kindly ancestor had laid it away for the next bride. So it was handed down to the present day, a romantic and treasured garment. Sentiment and beauty have given it a value, altogether beyond price, to the owners.

C. J. M.

Kentish Hills in Autumn

The Kentish hills
Have put their autumn 'kerchief on;
Neat squares of golden green
And orange, russet-red,
Over the fields are spread.
The setting sun
Makes high
The vaulted sky,
And over hill and dale
A mist
So slight
So light
Is laid.

C. B. K. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	6.00	One month	1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

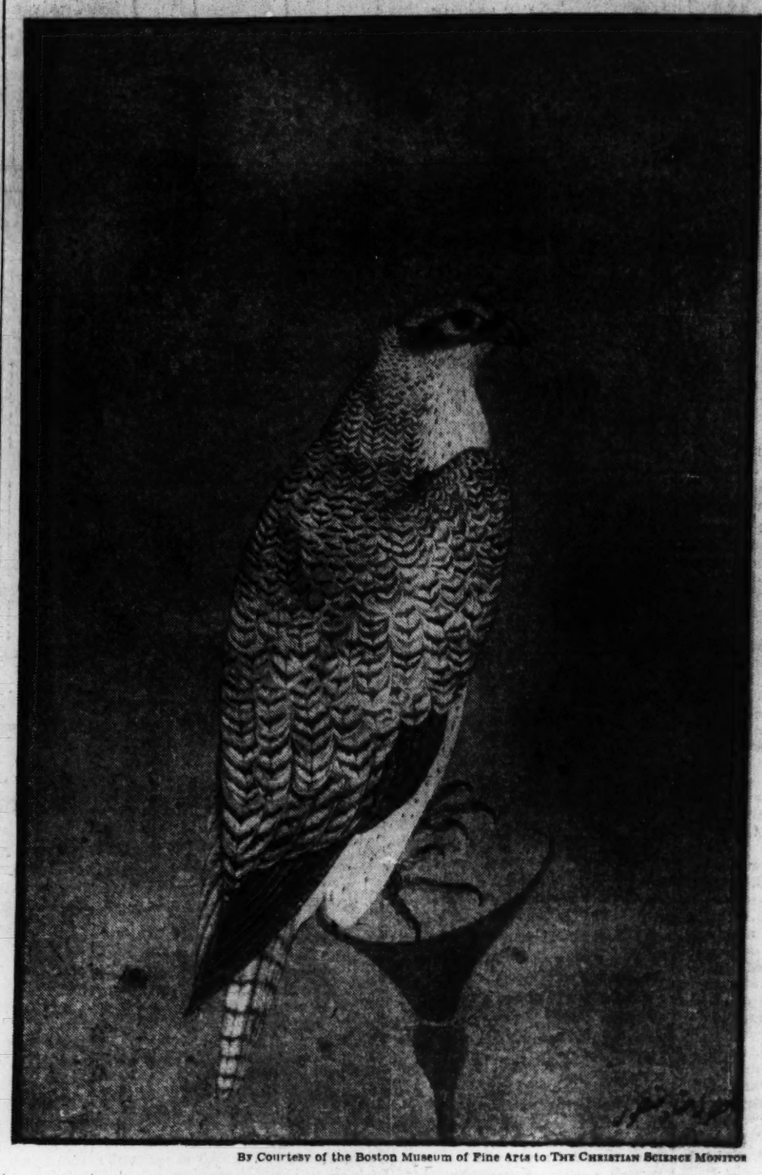
Pattern of Bermuda

SEEN FROM THIS side the Ashton home was a rather simple, one-storeyed affair with many windows shuttered Bermudian-fashion. Single leafed and suspended from the window top, they were propped open at their lower edge. Tinted pale yellow, Gaunt New House boasted many trellises climbed by yellow and white roses. The low-pitched and whitewashed roof lent the structure a very restful aspect.

The roof, now that he noticed it, had also been fashioned of limestone-gutters inclined gently towards a series of wooden conduits which guided rain caught on the roof into what must be some cisterns. These were two in number. Barely showing above ground, their roofs were cylindrical, designed to minimize the area struck by the sun at one time. Despite its swarms of servants, Ron decided, Gaunt New House by no means approached the elegant aspect of even a modest plantation along the Tidewater.

He passed a mounting block built to the left of a long, unpaved driveway which went winding off between alternate groups of cedars and clumps of Spanish bayonet. In the hot sunlight the leaves of the latter gleamed like the steel for which they were named.

At the entrance of the walled garden Rob hesitated, amazed and charmed by the profusion of flowers within: hollyhocks, columbine, larkspur, roses, and even English ivy. A pattern of walks, double diamond in shape, had been laid out as the approach to a latticed bower at the far end of the garden. The walls, he suspected, constituted a protection against such hurricanes as Wincapaw had said tore and screamed over the Islands during August and September.—From "Three Harbours," by F. VAN WYCK MASON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)



BY COURTESY of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE FALCON: *A Drawing by Ustād Mansūr*

ALTHOUGH HE WAS a great tyrant, the Mogul Emperor, Jahangir (1569-1627), was a patron of the arts. One of his favorites was Ustād Mansūr to whom this portrait of a Falcon is attributed. Jahangir loved rare and beautiful animals, and he would demand that artists who accompanied him on his travels and military campaigns portray them. It is believed that he referred to this drawing in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts when he wrote:

"What can I write of the beauty and color of this falcon? There were many beautiful black markings on each wing and back and sides. As it was something out of the common, I ordered Ustād Mansūr, who has the title, 'Wonder of the Age,' to paint and preserve its likeness." Jahangir also wrote that Ustād Mansūr "in the art of drawing is unique in his generation."

A Good Cabman

VIEWED FROM THE taxi-driver's seat, there aren't any human types. There are only human beings.

Viewed from almost any other aspect, these people wear plainly lettered labels, marked "Colonel's Lady," or "Judy O'Grady," or "Duke," or "Dustman"—and are equipped with a set of manners to correspond. But in a taxi they usually take these labels off. They're alone. There's no longer any need to keep up appearances. . .

The good taxi-driver never remembers. Nor do we ever recognise people we know, unless they make a point of recognising us. Everyone is incognito in a cab. That's the very essence of the job. Even a fellow cabman is not recognised when he becomes a passenger; unless of course he is alone, or invites recognition. I suppose my own face must be known to hundreds of cabmen, yet they never betray so much as a flicker of recognition when I hire a cab with a friend. It's only after my friend's got out, when the front window slides back and the driver asks how I'm getting on, that I realise he recognised me from the start.

And some cabmen—friends of ten years' standing—won't even do that unless I speak to them first.

A good cabman doesn't even recognise his own daughter when she hires his cab. He may be strongly tempted at times, but he usually manages to save it up until he's got her at home. The only case on record of a cabman giving way to temptation is that of a man whose daughter had gone on the stage. She came out of the theatre one evening with some of her friends and, without realising who the driver was, called her father's cab. They went to a restaurant. She paid the fare, giving the driver a two-shilling tip.

He counted the coins, then called her back. "No wonder you're always hard-up," he said, "throwing your money about like this!"—HERBERT HODGE, in "Cab, Sir?" (London: Michael Joseph.)

Butterfly in the Night

What is that yellow blur, there in the velvet dark,
That great-winged insect, caught on a midnight flower?
They call it, plainly, a butterfly; yet what a delicate
Tracery is it, swaying as the flower sways—
Those giant wings, that slender body,
The faery antennae, near-hidden in the night.
What favored creature flies this sleeping mechanism?
As strange must it seem, to a metal-bodied ant
Rising from his burrow, to see those huge wings far above,
As if a man, walking a dim desert, came suddenly on a
Giant shaft, and saw thereon a mammoth rocket,
Poised for Mars.

WILLIAM H. STRINGER

Hospitality to Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"PILGRIM ON EARTH, thy home is heaven; stranger, thou art the guest of God." Thus writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 254 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." To be "the guest of God," to make one's abode in heaven, is to be conscious here and now of the ever-present of God, good. And the fact that heaven is at hand is confirmed by the Master's statement (Luke 17:20, 21), "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you." Therefore, God's love lies within the grasp of all.

Christian Science is the revelation of the truth which Christ Jesus taught and demonstrated, and humanity may find healing and salvation therein through the spiritual understanding of the divine Principle which it makes known. What a glorious prospect this is! How clearly it discloses the obvious impossibilities of mere belief, dogma, creed, and ritualism! Hospitality to good is the utilization of the power of God's law, made available through spiritualization of thought and the overcoming of the illusions of personal sense in all human relationships.

By reason of the unity which exists between God and man, Christian Science reveals that all of God's children are included in one spiritual brotherhood. But one may ask, Is not such a brotherhood impossible, considering the varied environments, classes, distinctions, mental inequalities, and prejudices of humanity? Christian Science answers that intelligently to comprehend God and His perfect, spiritual reflection, man, is to recognize universal brotherhood as demonstrable fact.

Transformation of thought may not be accomplished immediately, but it is our privilege, as students of Christian Science, to begin the great redemptive work. Being genuinely hospitable to good involves applying the law of kindness, the rule of forgiveness, and the code of justice right where we are. Obviously, the practice of these includes neither ostentation nor mere profession, for their inception and growth are within the consciousness of the individual, from whence emanates kindness to all. Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health, p. 570): "Millions of unprejudiced minds—simple seekers for Truth, weary wanderers, athirst in the desert—are waiting and watching for rest and drink. Give them a cup of cold water in Christ's name, and never fear the consequences." This is true hospitality. The hope of present-day Christlikeness may be attained only by those who do not fall short of the Master's method; and his was a truly universal perspective.

Jesus illustrated true hospitality in his allegorical description of the last judgment, when there should be a separation "one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats" (Matthew 25:32). Thus he made it clear that, lacking spiritual mindedness, some were prone to reject the Christ which he represented, while the spiritually minded were faithfully performing their constant duty as followers of Christ, Truth. When "the King" credited the devout ones with having expressed kindness, generosity, hospitality, consideration, and healing, they asked him (Matthew 25:37-39): "Lord, when saw we thee an hungred, and fed thee? or thirsty, and gave thee drink? When saw we thee a stranger, and took thee in? or naked, and clothed thee? Or when saw we thee sick, or in prison, and came unto thee?" And "the King" answered (25:40), "Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

How truly hospitality to good, expressed in loving-kindness, involves self-forgetfulness, service, earnest solicitude, courtesy, tender care, and an understanding heart! Lovingly to share even a morsel of truth is active conformation to the divine law of Love; and from such meek beginnings great accomplishments arise. As men stop to refresh themselves at the fountainhead of Spirit, as revealed in the Bible and Science and Health, proceeding thence to the dissemination of divine Love's affluence among their fellow men, the perfect foundation of Christian healing is securely laid. True selfhood is the intelligent reflection of God, who is Life, Soul, Spirit. Genuine brotherhood is the wise sharing of this spiritual light, that the darkness of mortal fear, sin, sickness, discouragement, and failure may be dispelled.

A light helpfully placed in a window is an expression of hospitality. In the window of our thoughts we must keep burning the spiritual light of Love, radiating friendliness, congeniality, and heavenly hospitality. Fed by the oil of inspiration and goodness, tended by the assurance of understanding, this light will brighten many lives, and lead to eternal joy those appreciative ones seeking heavenly healing and rest. Jesus said (Matthew 5:16), "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

Mrs. Eddy, ever careful, kind, and hospitable, obediently emulated the Master's example in thought, word, and deed. She writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 155), "Forget self in laboring for mankind; then will you woo the weary wanderer to your door, win the pilgrim and stranger to your church, and find access to the heart of humanity."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

וויי אזוי מען זאל אויפנעהמען די גוטעם אלס גאסט

אז איבערועלט פון דעם אויבעז נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועלען הויפטשעז סייעם

הויליגער וואנדערער אויף דער ערד זיין חיים איז דער היסטל, אזוי, דו ביסט דער גאסט פון גאט. אזוי שרייבט מערי בייקער עדדי די ענטדעקערין און גרינדערין פון קריסטשען סיענס, די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט, אויפן זיים 254 פון דעם קריסטשען סיענס בוך־ספר־בוך, „וויסענשאפט און גזונט מיט א שליסל צו די היליגע שריפטען". דער וועג צו „וויסענשאפט און גזונט מיט א שליסל צו די היליגע שריפטען" פון מערי בייקער עדדי וועלען זיין, דער וועג צו גאטס איז נאענט צו יעדען מענטש. אבער מען מעג ערקענען, אין דעם ווערם אזוי ווי אין בירדערשאפט. אבער מען מעג ערקענען, אין דעם ווערם אזוי ווי אין בירדערשאפט מעגלעך, ווען מען זאל נישט ערקענען דעם גאטלעכען פלאן פון בירדערשאפט צווישן אלע מענטשען, ווען מען זאל נישט ערקענען דעם גאטלעכען פלאן פון בירדערשאפט צווישן אלע מענטשען, וועלען זיי נישט קענען ווערן פרייע פון זינד, קראנקהייט, טויט, פחד, זארג, ווייטיק, אומוויסנהייט, שוואכהייט, אומגליקליכקייט, אומפרידן, אומגעזעלשאפטלעכקייט, אומגעזעלשאפטלעכקייט, אומגעזעלשאפטלעכקייט

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BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1939

Columbus Wins Laurel As a Sailor

Harvardians, retracing discoverer's voyage, approve his skill—And dove accents it.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Harvard's Columbian expedition, retracing the Admiral's passage between Spain and the New World to find out just how good a sailor he was, pronounces him possessed of "a scientist's gift for accurate observation." Those were the words of Von Humboldt 100 years ago when he likewise retraced in a sailing vessel, part of the famous "route to the Indies." A minor but interesting incident of the present voyage was a visit aboard from a mourning dove, probably migrating from Newfoundland to the West Indies. Columbus in his Journal says he saw a "Tortola" or turtle dove, but his critics insisted that he must have mistaken a petrel for a dove. Now it seems certain that what he saw was a migrating mourning dove. The information comes from Prof. Samuel Morison who wrote to Harvard from the Azores of his determination to complete the work of the expedition regardless of the present European trouble.

* * *

In the days when Edison made his first lamps, platinum was the only metal that could be used to carry the electric current through the glass into the evacuated bulb. Today if platinum wires had to be used for lamps and radio tubes they would have to sell for at least four times their present price and the annual cost of the wires to United States users would be more than $30,000,000 assuming equal demand. The amount of platinum needed would be half a million ounces, or approximately twice the total world production, according to Dr. A. W. Hull of the General Electric Research Laboratory. Dumet, with a core of nickel iron and a coating of copper, is the standard today for lamps and radio tubes.

* * *

September is one month when New Englanders have pretty good reason to feel perfectly satisfied with their notoriously variable weather. With a higher average of clear days than in any month, with thermometers climbing up into the comfortable seventies in daytime, and sinking into the cozy—for firesides—forties and fifties in the evenings, and with dashes of brilliant color beginning to appear here and there in the foliage, nothing much more could be desired. Reports of a whole week of 100-plus temperatures in California served to add still more to the general sense of appreciation this week end.

* * *

Less than 10 years ago, the Harvard House Plan for upperclassmen was finally completed—and most of the University's sophomores, juniors, and seniors moved into new quarters along the Charles River. That left the stately old dormitories in the stately old Yard for—freshmen. At the time it was considered sacrilege for first-year men to be allowed to occupy such time-hallowed quarters. Among the scholastic shrines so "profaned" by yearlings was Massachusetts Hall — a hoary building whose chief claim to fame is that it still contains, carefully preserved, bullet holes from Revolutionary War skirmishes. Those freshmen who have been assigned to Massachusetts Hall this year have a double honor. Not only will they be living in a historic dormitory—but they will be housed in the same building with Harvard's President, Vice-President, and high-ranking deans! Yes, Dr. Conant and his aides will occupy new offices on the first floor. And over their heads will be two solid floors of yearlings, who may not appreciate all the honors bestowed on them.

* * *

Holders of Harvard fellowships for study abroad have been hard hit by the outbreak of war in Europe. Two weeks ago the University instructed all such fellows who had not left this country "to cancel their passages for Europe unless in exceptional cases there appear to be assurances that the objects of their study abroad can be fulfilled." Of the 10 members of last year's graduating class who were awarded special grants for foreign study, five have returned from Europe, two had not yet left when war broke out and will not take up their fellowships, one who had already reached England is returning, and the whereabouts of two are as yet unknown. All Rhodes scholarships for this year have been cancelled.

More Jobs Provided By Bay State WPA

Fall employment figures for private industry apparently running below last spring's estimates, the Works Progress Administration announces that its number of Bay State jobs will be increased 4½ per cent. This will bring WPA rolls up to 75,000 for Massachusetts.

Assurances were also given that unless the unemployment slack is taken up in the next few weeks, another WPA increase will be ordered.

Intricacies of Industrial Research Mastered

M. I. T.; By a Staff Photographer

Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Students

(1) Observing reactions in a chemical laboratory. (2) Tubes are manipulated and experimental processes carried on with electric aid. (3) Administration Building, showing the dome under which the library is located. (4) Dormitory with ivy-covered columns, where Tech is seen from a romantic angle. (5) Sophomores fly "Ferdinand the Freshman" banner on steps of Walker Memorial, as class of 1943 leaves for Camp Massapoag.

Gov. Saltonstall Denies Charge On Springfield Tax

Taking exception to Mayor Roger L. Putnam's laying of Springfield's increased tax rate at the door of the State administration, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in a statement just issued, declared that "The correct figures show that there was absolutely no increase in the State tax burden imposed on Springfield traceable to my administration."

"It has been called to my attention," the statement began, "that Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield is sending to the taxpayers of his city, enclosed with their tax bills, a printed statement which gives any reader the impression that the city's share of the tax total has been substantially reduced compared to last year, while the State's burden upon the city has increased by an even greater amount.

"This statement of the make-up of the Springfield tax rate is misleading and unfair to the State administration. Whoever compiled the figures credited the State's gift of $362,692 highway money to the reduction claimed for the city's own share of the burden. Obviously it should have been credited to the State instead. . . .

"Furthermore, had it not been for my insistence on retrenchment and on relieving the burden on real estate by new taxes on cigarettes, liquor and racing, the State tax levy on all cities and towns would have been much greater."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening, with light intermittent showers this afternoon and tonight, probably continuing early Tuesday, followed by clearing; colder Tuesday afternoon and night; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 50's; moderate to fresh southerly winds, becoming northwest Tuesday morning.

Central New England on Wednesday: Probably fair and moderately cool.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Light showers tonight, probably clearing Tuesday morning; cooler in west portion late tonight; much cooler Tuesday and Tuesday night.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Showers tonight, probably clearing Tuesday morning; cooler late tonight; much cooler Tuesday and Tuesday night.

Maine: Showers tonight and probably Tuesday morning, followed by clearing and much cooler Tuesday; fair and much cooler Tuesday night.

Rhode Island: Light showers tonight, probably clearing Tuesday morning; much cooler Tuesday and Tuesday night.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southerly winds shifting to northwest Tuesday morning; overcast weather with light showers tonight, ending Tuesday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	58	Minneapolis	38	38
Chicago	56	—	New Orleans	74	73
Denver	52	52	New York	64	63
Helena	36	35	Norfolk	69	67
Kansas City	63	59	Philadelphia	64	62
Los Angeles	66	64	St. Louis	67	67
Miami	78	75	San Francisco	57	56
			Washington	63	60

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Sept. 25.
B—Minimum Sept. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:15 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Tuesday, 9:38 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:08 p. m.

Tech Opens Classes After Outing

By E. Bigelow Thompson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Six hundred Massachusetts Institute of Technology freshmen who piled into busses Friday afternoon at Walker Memorial on the river and spent that night and Saturday and yesterday at Camp Massapoag near Dunstable, up Tyngsboro way, made an amazing discovery—one that is made each year by the first-time-together freshmen class: "Tech has a heart."

Anyone who saw the boys off Friday and then saw and heard them registering for courses today could not but note the change resulting from this proved plan of week-end "orientation" used at the Institute for new students.

"Look at their faces and expression," said my guide, a member of the staff whose enthusiasm for the Institute contributed as good a job of press salesmanship as President Karl T. Compton might have done himself. "Then you ought to come back and see the same crowd Monday."

The 600 was composed of boys from all parts of the country; indeed, from all parts of the world . . . many from the Orient. They were the picked, limited class taken each year, and were meeting for the first time. There were awkward pauses in "made" conversations. Some of the boys remained aloof, their eyes plainly showing that they were homesick already. Others were boisterous in a false sophistication and posed nonchalance. All were about to entrain for Tech's camp in the woods, away from city vistas and the cold formalism of Roman campus façades.

What M. I. T. Is and Does

For three nights and two days they were to live in the woods in old clothes, meet and talk with President Compton informally, meet the deans of the several departments, size them up—then ask upper classmen for the "lowdown" on each. Also games and contests, a simple religious service outdoors yesterday. Time to think things over.

Today, eyes were glowing. First names were heard more often than surnames. In two days the 600 had been welded into a unit and the seed planted for college friendships to last far beyond the four years on the Charles.

That is one picture of what the Institute is and does—and an important one. It is a side often overlooked in the formidable-to-the-layman reputation which the Institute has built through the years naturally enough with its principal interpretation leaning to the technological side.

At the camp, these future city planners, chemical engineers and designers of the complicated scientific apparatus which is a sign of this age, heard of the humble beginnings of the Institute, the meeting of the first freshman class, 15 young men, in February, 1865.

A pioneer in American education, William Barton Rogers, founder and first President, fostered plans for this new "polytechnic school." His was the vision to recognize the definite need for an institution where students not only might learn the fundamentals of natural science and engineering, but extend research, invention and industry through the study of "all the principles of physical truth." Perhaps his greatest contribution to scientific education, apart from the actual establishment of the Institute, was his introduction in America of the laboratory system of instruction.

Shaping Development

From its difficult beginnings, with but six professors, six courses, and 15 students, in rented rooms in the old Mercantile Building at 16 Summer Street, downtown, the Institute was to expand to its present Cambridge site of 80 odd acres and an educational plant unique in appropriateness and equipment, with an enrollment of 3,000 and an instructing staff of nearly 500.

"It is almost overwhelming," said President Compton in a recent report to the Corporation, "to contemplate the extent of the influence, direct and indirect, which this institution has had in shaping the last 70 years of the development of our country—in engineering accomplishment, scientific progress, creation of new products, and the promoton of public health."

The men and the standards of the Institute have permeated the new technological world. Their influence has contributed largely toward giving the organized social effort that measure of control over environment which is one of the distinctive triumphs of this age.

"I have no reservations in defending the objectives of this institution on the grounds of their vital importance to the welfare of this country and their benefit to mankind generally," said President Compton last June, speaking on "The Institute and the Future."

"But can we not go farther? Is not the time strategic and is not the foundation already laid for undertaking a much stronger program of technological education and research than anything which we have yet accomplished?

"I should like to see the Massachusetts Institute of Technology become the spearhead in a wide movement to put science to work for the national welfare."

American Expansion

The time of the founding of the Institute was one of technical ferment and adventure. On the charter date, 1861, Darwin's "Origin of Species" was not yet two years old. The educational world was teeming with ideas Notable in the field of natural science and invention were Faraday, Dalton, Asa Gray, Hooker, Agassiz, Huxley, Helmholtz, Joule, Ericcson—intellectual trail-breakers.

In America, this was a time of unprecedented growth and expansion. The vast natural resources of the country were offering tremendous opportunities to investment and enterprise. The outstanding practical problem of the day was how to devise and apply better technique so as to convert natural riches most rapidly and most profitably for use.

The ideal of the Institute's charter, as fashioned by Rogers and expressed in his own words in the document, was "to aid by suitable means the advancement, development and practical application of science in connection with arts, agriculture, manufacture and commerce." But this, he added, would subserve "in some respects a higher purpose by leading the thoughts of the practical student into those wide and elevated re-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Port of Boston Commerce Shows Definite Jump

Commerce of the Port of Boston is definitely on the gain, according to figures compiled by the United States Army Engineers and just made public. Both domestic arrivals and those coming from overseas showed substantial gains in the first eight months of this year as compared with the similar period a year ago. And the Cape Cod Canal, too, reported heavier use of the waterway in the same period.

Vessels in the domestic trade, which takes in coastwise, and intercoastal services, arrived at Boston during the first eight months of this year to the extent of 3,351, a gain of 250 over the similar period in 1938, the engineers state. Vessels engaged in other than domestic trips, arrived to the extent of 1,198, which is 109 more than came into Boston in the same time a year ago.

Use of the Cape Cod Canal is increasing notably, the engineers state, although for the month of August alone, traffic fell off by 40 vessels.

For the first eight months of 1939, 9,542 vessels used the waterway, which is 710 more than were recorded for the same period in 1938. Net registered tonnage of the vessels in these two periods increased from 6,622,908 tons in 1938 to 8,056,517 in 1939. Cargo tonnage jumped from 2,243,085 tons to 2,888,171 tons.

For August alone, the 2,054 vessels using the waterway included 36 vessels of other than American registry. Though the total was 40 vessels less than in the same time a year ago, the total net registered tonnage of the vessels involved was larger, increasing from 885,672 tons in the 1938 period to 1,135,281 in the 1939 eight months. The average net registered tonnage a vessel jumped from 423 tons to 552 tons.

Excursionists using the Canal in the 1939 period totaled 18,884, against 27,446 the previous year. But "regular" passengers gained considerably, from 37,353 in the 1938 period to 43,809 in the 1939 period.

Boston Yard High in Safety

The Boston Navy Yard took second place in the Marine Section Safety Contest for 1938-39, sponsored by the National Safety Council, it has been announced by the Navy Department. First place was taken by the Puget Sound Yard and third by the Norfolk Yard.

State Income Tax Drops $3,000,000 Below 1938

Despite a 50 per cent increase in the income surtax this year, the total 1939 revenue from Massachusetts income taxpayers will be $3,000,000 less than last year's collections, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, revealed today.

Approximately $22,000,000 will be received this year; last year the revenue totaled $24,971,760. The 1938 total included a 10 per cent surtax while this year the surtax has been boosted to 15 per cent.

The surtax, inaugurated by former Gov. James M. Curley in 1935 as a temporary emergency tax, is definitely on the way to becoming a permanent tax, being renewed annually. This year it will produce approximately $6,000,000 of the anticipated $22,000,000 total income revenue. Last year the surtax produced $4,000,000.

Inasmuch as the surtax revenue is retained by the State to finance its own expenses, the income tax distribution to the cities and towns will be considerably lower this year than last. Last year the cities and towns received nearly $21,000,000 whereas this year they will receive approximately $16,000,000.

Mr. Long explained that the decline in interest and dividends received by Massachusetts citizens during 1938 is almost wholly responsible for the sharp revenue decline in State income tax revenue. Although most persons consider the income tax a levy on salaries, Mr. Long said 75 per cent of the revenue comes from the six per cent levy on interest and dividends.

While discussing the revenue drop, Mr. Long warned the taxpayers that October 1 is the deadline for payment of the second and last State income tax installment. The final batch of bills on the October 1 installment are being mailed today. Mailings were delayed this year because of the late Legislative approval of the 15 per cent surtax.

The income tax revenue decline is partially offset, Mr. Long said, by an increase in the anticipated revenue to be derived from the cigarette tax which went into effect on September 1.

Although publicly announced estimates before the tax was adopted set the annual yield between $6,600,000 and $7,500,000, Mr. Long said $8,000,000 will be received annually on the basis of the tax record thus far.

At the same time Mr. Long revealed the increased tax on hard liquor and sparkling wine will more than double the annual yield from this source. Whereas the State had expected to receive approximately $350,000 additional for September, October and November of the present fiscal year, the yield will be $500,000. The total annual revenue is, therefore, expected to jump from $2,000,000 under the old tax to more than $4,000,000 under the increased levy, Mr. Long added.

Masonic Supreme Council Meets in Executive Session

While the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the 33rd and last Degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, which is holding its 127th annual meeting in Boston, met in executive session at the Hotel Statler today, the wives and daughters of the distinguished Masons present, enjoyed a sightseeing tour by motor cars to Lexington, Concord and Sudbury, as well as interesting points in Boston.

Degree Exemplified

This afternoon sections of the International Conference of the Supreme Councils of the World, met at the Statler, while the wives and daughters visited the Isabella Stewart Gardner museum in the Fenway, with its fine private collection of art and sculpture, where a tea and musical were held.

At 7 p. m. tonight, the 32nd Degree will be exemplified by Massachusetts Consistory, S. P. R. S., at Symphony Hall, for the benefit of a large class of candidates. Delegates to the sessions will be formally received by Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for this jurisdiction—Melvin Maynard Johnson, Boston attorney—prior to the exemplification of the Degree. Dinner at the Copley Plaza will follow, tendered the delegates by the four Scottish Rite bodies of Boston.

Replying to Premier Benito Mussolini's attack on Freemasons, in a speech before Fascist Party leaders in Rome, Saturday, Sovereign Grand Commander Johnson described the attack as "simply absurd."

One of the outstanding topics for discussion at the International Conference, is the circumstances facing the Supreme Councils that

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Coolidge College Site in Beacon St.

Plans for the establishment of a co-educational, liberal arts college in Boston as a memorial to the late President Calvin Coolidge were announced today by officials of Portia College of Liberal Arts, an outgrowth of Portia Law School.

Permission to name the proposed institution for Mr. Coolidge has been granted by Mrs. Grace Goodhue Coolidge, widow of the former President, it was announced.

The new college is to be erected at Beacon and Walnut Streets, Boston, facing the Common, as soon as funds have been raised. The land, 10,000 square feet at 37-38 Beacon Street, already has been purchased, and a drive for funds is to be launched at a dinner Oct. 10 at the Chamber of Commerce Building.

The institution is to grant college degrees for evening as well as day instruction; is to have tuition fees below those of other institutions of equal standing; and will specialize in the social sciences, including modern government.

President of the Trustees of Calvin Coolidge College is A. Chesley York, of Boston, professor of law and President of the Trustees of Portia Law School. Mr. York is a former Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts and former Assistant United States Attorney for this district. General Chairman of the Memorial Committee is Amos L. Taylor, of Belmont, Mass., attorney and former Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Evening School Sessions to Open

More than 16,000 residents of Boston are expected to enroll in courses along elementary, high and trade school lines when the Boston Evening Public Schools convene for the autumn session this evening, officials of the Boston School Committee forecast today.

Free to all residents of Boston, the schools are in session Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock. There is no cost for textbooks or supplies.

The trade schools provide training in many lines such as building trades, electrical trades, printing and others. The high schools offer many courses in academic and commercial fields.

The elementary schools, according to the School Committee, provide opportunity:

1. For securing an evening elementary school diploma.
2. For acquiring facility in reading, writing and speaking English.
3. For obtaining the necessary training and instruction for becoming citizens of the United States.
4. For receiving instruction in several branches of home economics such as dressmaking, home decoration, cooking and home making.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, 7:45 p. m.

Theaters

Plymouth—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Monty Woolley. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Each Dawn I Die," with George Raft and James Cagney. 1:35, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Night Work," with Charles Ruggles. 3:10, 8:15, 8:20.

Normandie—
"Maisie," featuring Ann Sothern. Also Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in "Dodge City."

Scollay and Modern—
"Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:25. Also "Quick Millions," featuring the Jones Family. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 11:31 a. m., 2:59, 6:27, 9:55. Also "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes." 9:49 a. m., 1:17, 4:45, 8:13.

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Coolidge Corner—
"For Love or Money." 2, 5, 8:05. Also "Stanley and Livingstone," with Spencer Tracy. 3:30, 6:35, 9:35.

Fremont—
Errol Flynn and Basil Rathbone in "Dawn Patrol." Also "It's a Wonderful World," with Claudette Colbert and James Stewart. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"On Borrowed Time," featuring Lionel Barrymore. Also Robert Young and Ann Sothern in "Maisie." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
Bette Davis in "The Old Maid." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Torchy Plays with Dynamite," with Jane Wyman, Allen Jenkins and Tom Kennedy. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Dodsworth," with Paul Lukas and Mary Astor. 1:40, 4:15, 6:45, 9:25. Also "The Plow That Broke the Plain." 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55.

Trans-Lux—
Edward G. Robinson in "Confessions of a Nazi Spy." 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also "St. Louis Blues." 9:40 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

State and Orpheum—
"The Women," featuring Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford and Rosalind Russell. Orpheum: 10:50 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:40. State: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also Boris Karloff in "The Man They Could Not Hang." Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:30. State: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Exeter—
"The Jones Family in Hollywood." 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also "Stanley and Livingstone," featuring Spencer Tracy. 3:10, 6, 8:55.

Uptown—
"Unexpected Father," with Sandy and Mischa Auer. 2:25, 5:40, 8:50. Also "Stanley and Livingstone," starring Spencer Tracy. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15.

University—
Ginger Rogers in "Bachelor Mother." 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Ex-Champ," with Victor McLaglen. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Repertory—
"Never Say Die," with Bob Hope and Martha Raye. Also "Tarzan Finds a Son," featuring Johnny Weissmuller.

South Station Theater—
"France's Maginot Line," Pete Smith's "Culinary Carving," "One Day Stand," "Breaking the News," "Pack Horse Trip," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
Martha Raye and Joe E. Brown in "$1,000 a Touchdown." Fenway: 1:13, 4:15, 7:10, 10:05. Paramount: 10:40 a. m. 1:25, 4:10, 7:05, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan at Treasure Island," with Sidney Toler, Cesar Romero and Pauline Moore. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 8:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:30, 5:45, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Return of the Frog." 11 a. m., 1:43, 4:35, 7:20, 10:10. Also "Demon Barber of Fleet Street." 9:48 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:10, 8:55.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Roman Art by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m.

Supreme Council Of Masons Opens Business Session

(Continued from Page 9)

have been "outlawed" in dictator-controlled nations.

Mr. Johnson, considered one of the foremost Masons in the world, said:

"In these days, when, in various parts of the world, there are leaders of great numbers of men who are encouraging atheism, and not the worship of God; selfishness and not altruism; intolerance, and not toleration; hostility, and not neighborliness; hate, and not love; the world is in serious danger. A departure from the ideals and principles upon which the civilization which we have known has been built will cause it again to crumble, as has happened in centuries long past.

Civilization Landmarks

"Unless those ideals which are the landmarks of civilization can be preserved to actuate the impulses of the leaders of thought and action and, through them, the majority of mankind, our children and children's children are destined to a repetition of the darkness of the Middle Ages, and of those ancient days of which we read in history when the great civilizations of the world toppled and fell.

"Freemasonry has selected those ideals which are unchangeable landmarks, the total of which is summarized in the maxim 'Brotherhood of man based upon the Fatherhood of God.' To such an end, Freemasonry lays 'a broad basis of principle upon which men of every race, country, sect and opinion may unite,' instead of setting up a restricted platform, upon which only those of certain races, creeds and opinions can assemble.'

"Freemasonry will persist in its benevolence, its altruism, its search for the truth, its reverence for the Great Architect of the Universe, and its endeavor—in His name—to weld mankind together in the only bond that can hold; the bond of love of man for fellow man, based upon the worship of a common God."

Middlebury Announces Gift of Two Buildings

MIDDLEBURY, Vt. (AP)—Gifts of two new buildings to Middlebury College have been announced by Dr. Paul D. Moody, president of the College.

Funds for a dormitory to house 110 men have been given by Mrs. James M. Gifford of New York in memory of her husband, a former trustee of the college, and a recitation hall will be constructed with donations from Charles A Munroe, New York lawyer, graduate of Middlebury and a member of the corporation.

Announcing
An Exhibit of
PRIMITIVE AMERICAN HOUSEWARES
Monday, Sept. 25th through Saturday, Sept. 30th
During regular store hours
Admission FREE
Kitchen utensils of the 17th and 18th century . . . fascinating and educational to see.
DOWNSTAIRS STORE
The OUTLET
Rhode Island's Largest Department Store
PROVIDENCE

Shepard
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Mink-Dyed Muskrat For Your New Fur Coat—
Because:
It Is Practical! Noted for its durability and long life!
It Is Slenderizing! The blending of the skins gives it a "let-out" look which adds height and gracefulness!
It Is Luxurious-Looking! It looks like mink and its style is copied from that expensive fur!
98.00
Pay 9.80 Down, The Balance in Ten Months
Let us prove it to you. Come down to our Fur Shop and try a Mink-Dyed Muskrat on. You will be delighted with its luxury and figure-flattering lines!
Other Mink-Dyed Muskrats, 118.00 to 138.00
Hollander Mink-Dyed Muskrats, 158.00 to 198.00
Storage Without Charge Until November
Charge Customers Billed November 1st
Fur Shop—Second Floor

Wives of Visiting Masons Are Entertained

By a Staff Photographer

Group Leaving Statler for Lexington, Concord and Sudbury

Left to right: Mrs. Wallace Woodford of Dover, Del.; Mrs. Charles J. Speel and Mrs. Jay Rupert of Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Thomas Shepherd of Newtonville, Mass.; Mrs. S. H. Baynard of Wilmington, Del.; and Mrs. H. H. Hanson of Dover, Del.

Tech Men Start School After Get-Together

(Continued from Page 9)

gions of reflection to which the study of Nature's laws never fail to conduct the mind."

Days of Walker

This ideal has remained controlling. It received impetus when Gen. Francis Amasa Walker assumed the presidency in 1881 and established what was termed a "general course." This was the forerunner of the "humanities" of today; and while demanding solid work in natural science, placed its main emphasis upon studies in the fields of economics, history, public law, English and modern languages.

The picture is not so different now. It is simply one of degree, in new horizons being disclosed in aviation and the stratosphere, sound transmission, power. In this advance, the duties of the executive officer and the administrative board of the Institute also have broadened. President Compton, for example, recently was named with the approval of President Roosevelt to the powerful War Resources Board, of which Edward R. Stettinus Jr., Chairman of the Board of the U. S. Steel Corporation, is chariman.

This is an example of how the Institute is called upon to serve the community. Few persons realize the extent to which this practice obtains. Comparatively little seeps into news columns, for what members of the faculty are doing on community problems is not strictly "news," or else it is so technical or so detailed that it discourages "reporting."

The Institute is called upon continually to aid in solving community problems. These may be definitely local to Cambridge or Boston, or may concern State engineering, public health, or labor relations projects; or some problem national in scope. The range covers drainage, city planning, a host of engineering or biological problems, consultative advisory work, for example, on the underpinning of the Boston Public Library, or the exact knowledge demanded in the case of piling clocked for continuous decay at the Army Base. In such problems, the best men at the Institute—engineers, chemists, biologists—are available. On these problems the entire resources of the Institute are brought to bear without cost or extravagant publicizing.

Construction and Research

Looking to the future, the Institute now houses the Albert Farwell Bemis Foundation, dedicated to the advancement of housing for the benefit of the public and the building industry. Its purpose is the search for and dissemination of information pertaining to adequate, economical and abundant housing through improvements in the field of building.

It also has carte blanche for the next 50 years to conduct a program of chemical, mechanical and electrical research, with the object of utilizing the energy of the sun as a source of useful power. This research, now getting under way, was made possible by the gift of Dr. Godfrey L. Cabot, known as the Solar Energy Fund.

The importance of this research is grasped when the sun's energy is accepted as determining our climate, causing winds, ocean currents and rainfall, and as source of our fuels and the life of plants. The Institute will concentrate on direct chemical and physical methods of increasing the storage rate of the sun's energy. Harvard University, by a similar grant, will seek methods of increasing the storage rate of the sun's energy in plants in forms suitable for human use.

Sun Power and Ship Building

Dr. Compton, incidentally, estimates that the heat from the sun reaches the earth in the temperate zone at the average rate of about four million calories per square yard per day. During the three months of greatest sunshine, one acre of land receives directly from the sun an amount of heat equivalent to burning approximately 250 tons of high grade coal.

Another activity this fall at the Institute will center in an advanced course in marine engineering. The prospect of an enormous expansion in naval and merchant shipbuilding during the next 10 years led to its establishment. Planned in co-operation with the Navy Department, which has an extensive construction program, it is primarily designed for graduates of Annapolis; but it will be open to a selected list of civilian graduate students.

Bridging the gap from Presidents Rogers and Walker, Dr. Robert G. Caldwell, former U. S. Minister to Bolivia and to Portugal, becomes Dean of Humanities. This division includes the departments of English and history, modern languages and certain aspects of economics and social science. Dr. Caldwell, with a faculty committee, will direct the cultural courses which, as general studies, have long been a part of the Institute's curriculum.

B. U. Church Music Courses Offered

Increased interest in the study of church music at Boston University's College of Music is reflected in the eight different courses being offered this semester, according to Dr. H. Augustine Smith, director of the Department of Church Music, through Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, University President, and Dean John P. Marshall of the College.

Courses being offered include the history of church music; hymnology; choir organization and administration; conducting, and music education in church and church school.

Dr. Smith has Prof. Raymond C. Robinson, Professor of organ and theory of music and Leonard Whalen to assist in the courses. Dr. Smith offers an advanced course in conduction, beginning Sept. 26, assisted by Everett Titcomb, Homer Whitford, Samuel Richard Gaines, Ralph MacLean, Agnes Edwards Hatch and others. A class in music education, also by Dr. Smith will begin Sept. 28.

Dr. Smith has just returned from 10,000 miles of travel, during which he lectured and directed choirs and pageants before more than 100,000 people. He appeared at both World Fairs, at the Northern Baptist Convention, and other music centers.

New Insurance Law Is in Effect

Insurance policies issued in Massachusetts by foreign concerns must, hereafter, bear the actual signature of a licensed, resident agent—not a stamped facsimile—Insurance Commissioner Charles F. J. Harrington announces.

A new law, effective on Sept. 23, he said, requires that each policy bear the personal signature of a lawfully constituted and licensed resident agent of the insurance company in Massachusetts. A penalty of not less than $50 nor more than $500 is provided.

Swedish Captain Tells Of Sailing Through Mines

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 25 (AP)—Capt. H. Edin of the Swedish Motorship Hjelmaren, arriving here today from Gothenburg, Sweden, reported his vessel had been guided through Baltic Sea mine fields by a German pilot, escorted along the coast of Norway by a Norwegian submarine and scrutinized off England by British planes.

He admitted he felt a little uneasy at times, particularly while crossing the mine fields. The ship brought a cargo of baled pulp.

Receipts of Wool And Collections Increase at Port

Port of Boston Business

Heavy receipts of raw wool, all of which went into bonded warehouse until needed, and heavy withdrawals of wool from the stocks already in warehouse to meet the increasing demand, marked the business of the Port of Boston last week, it is disclosed by figures prepared for Customs Collector Joseph McGrath.

Collection of duties last week was nearly double the amount for the similar week a year ago, chiefly because of payments of duties on wools withdrawn from warehouse. Of the receipts of wool last week, none came from Australia or New Zealand direct, but large shipments of both were received here from England and from Canada.

Value of imports continues to rise substantially above the levels of a year ago, despite the curtailment of steamship service and the requisitioning of several vessels for government duty by the British.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week ending Sep. 23 '39	Yr. ago
Imports for Consumption	$2,680,752	$2,098,083
Imports for Warehouse	1,196,191	428 341
Withdrawn from Warehouse for Consumption	822,793	318,742
Duties collected	610,385	309,151
Wool Imports (lbs.)	1,926,152	884,001
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Sept. 23	Yr. ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	11,047,030	8,676,870
Duties collected	$5,923,943	$4,537,209

'Road of Friendship' Between Canada And N. H. Is Dedicated

PITTSBURG, N. H., Sept. 25 (AP)—The first road ever to link New Hampshire directly with Canada was dedicated yesterday by officials from both sides of the international boundary.

Gov. Francis P. Murphy described it as a "road of friendship" in contrast with fortifications existing on European borders. J. F. Bourque, representing Canada, and other speakers sounded similar keynotes.

Built largely by Civilian Conservation Corps workers, the dirt highway extends from Chartierville, on the Canadian side of the border, some 10 miles to Pittsburg, connecting with the Daniel Webster Highway (U. S. Route 3).

N. H. Rail Defects Found by X-Ray

An odd-looking car moved over the tracks of the New Haven railroad today. It resembled, to some, a shanty on wheels. But it was no mere plaything. It was the Dr. Elmer A. Sperry "detector" car which is used to X-ray the rails to locate defects.

The car contains a complex apparatus which detects hidden flaws within the rails. Thus it prevents these defective rails from reaching a stage dangerous for use. Once "detected" the defective rails are removed, assuring safety of transportation.

The particular type of flaw which the apparatus is most useful in discovering is described as "internal fissure." These fissures appear to start from disintegration of steel molecules in a tiny area within the rail. These spread out, weakening the rail, unless the rail is removed.

Textile Wage Rise Sought

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 25 (AP)—The Rhode Island Textile Council, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, at a meeting here recently, adopted a resolution calling upon "every textile union in the United States to demand not less than a 20 per cent increase in wages as a means of balancing the increased cost of living."

Boston Credit Collection Rate Slower in 1938

Typical charge accounts in Boston retail stores were collected during 1938 in 58.7 days or 1.2 days more than was required for collection by identical stores in 1937, it was disclosed today by Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

These figures are to be found in the Retail Credit Survey, which Mr. Smith explained is an annual review of credit conditions, initiated in 1930 by the Bureau at the request of the National Retail Credit Association. The study is based on the voluntary reports of credit-granting merchants in 14 trades, in each of 103 cities of the country. Copies of the 1938 survey are now available.

Collections Drop Off

Boston retailers collected 51.1 per cent of their outstanding open, or charge, accounts during the average month of 1938, compared with 52.2 per cent in 1937.

There was a slight increase in the average open-account bad-debt loss of reporting Boston retailers, from 38 cents on each hundred dollars of open credit sales in 1937, to 40 cents in 1938, Mr. Smith stated. This slight gain in the "loss ratio" for 1938 was in line with conditions indicated by the slower rate of collections, he said.

Average charge account collections for the nation, said Mr. Smith, amounted to 63.4 days in 1938 or about five days slower than the experience of Boston retailers. The nation-wide average charge-account bad-debt loss in 1938 for retailers was 35 cents for each $100 of open-credit sales, which was slightly less than the loss taken by Boston retailers.

Total sales of 63 Boston retailers co-operating in the survey, showed a decline of 2.2 per cent in 1938 and Mr. Smith said that 44.6 per cent of the sales of these credit-granting merchants were made on open or installment credit in 1938, which was practically no change from 1937.

N. E. Sales Decline

Over the entire New England region, in which Boston is located, retailers reported a decline of total sales from 1937 of 5.3 per cent, reflecting decreases of 3.5 per cent in cash sales; 5.7 per cent in open-credit sales and 12 per cent in sales on installment.

The Bureau's estimated decline for 1938 of 11.3 per cent in total retail sales for the United States, is analyzed in the report to show an estimated reduction of 8.6 per cent in cash sales with declines of 10.3 per cent and 28.5 per cent, in the respective proportions on open credit and installment, Mr. Smith said.

Arlington Church Census Is Planned

Protestant Churches of Arlington will unite to conduct a census during the next four weeks in order that a central index file of residents may be compiled to show church affiliations, non-church members, and data for Sunday schools.

Volunteer committees from the various churches will visit each home and note the number of children. No contributions will be asked or received. The campaign is intended to increase church membership and attendance and reach many who have never been invited to any church. Children especially will be sought.

Clergymen said that about 4,000 adult residents of Arlington did not attend church at all during 1938 and that as many more only attended once or twice during the year probably on Easter or Christmas Sundays.

After a central file is completed it will be made available to all ministers and a concerted effort will be made to invite all to the church of their choice.

R. I. Plant Reopens With Work for 526

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST WARWICK, R. I., Sept. 25—The Perennial Dye and Print Works here, closed since June 23 because of adverse business conditions, re-opened today because of the general improvement in business, John J. Flynn, superintendent of the plant announced. The concern employs 526 persons.

Frank J. Benti, Vice-President of the Federation of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Printers, announced that a new working agreement had been completed for employees of the company. The contract, he said, guarantees prevailing wages and a 40-hour work week for a year. A previous contract expired Aug. 31.

The new contract also is said to provide for union recognition, protection against unfair discharge, seniority rights and Christmas and Memorial Day holidays with pay.

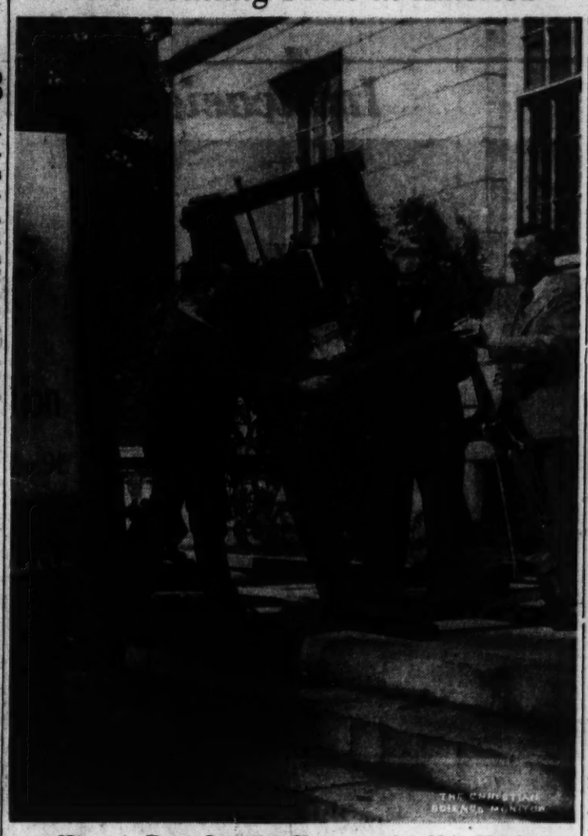
Yale to Observe Thanksgiving Nov. 30

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25 (AP)—Yale University announced today its intention of observing Thanksgiving Nov. 30, the traditional date.

Officials said the University operates under a state charter and must adhere to the observance as proclaimed by the Governor.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin said last week he would proclaim Thanksgiving observance on the usual date rather than Nov. 23, advocated by President Roosevelt.

First Printing Press in America



Historic Press Leaving Vermont for New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 25—Elaborate precautions were taken for its care and preservation when the Stephen Daye Press, brought from England in 1636, was sent by truck from the Vermont Historical Society to the Fifth Educational Graphic Arts Exposition, which opened in Grand Central Palace, New York City, today.

This press produced the first printing done in the American Colonies. It will become increasingly familiar to the public through the design on the new commemorative 3-cent postage stamp which went on sale today.

The New York Exposition continues through Oct. 7.

School Officials Shown How Teen-Age Drivers Can Be Safe

How high school youngsters, once the most reckless drivers, can become the safest in Massachusetts was explained at a meeting of school superintendents and high school principals held by the Boston Automobile Club, local division of the American Automobile Association Saturday at the Hotel Statler, with Fred E. Hamlin, safety director of the Boston club, presiding.

Superintendents and principals from every section of Metropolitan Boston, safety engineers and educators of the A. A. A. met with representatives of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, and officials of schools in Brockton and Hudson to discuss the installation of school courses in "Sportsmanlike Driving."

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, wants every high school in the State to have courses in safe driving, endorsed the "Sportsmanlike Driving Courses" stating that if the official registry list of questions and answers is included in the course boys and girls will not have to take the official test required by law.

"Sportsmanlike Driving Courses," now in use in more than 3,000 high schools of the Nation, were prepared by educators and safety engineers under A. A. A. sponsorship. They are furnished at cost to all schools.

John Miller, superintendent; Ruel Tucker, principal, and George Laing of Brockton and Edward J. Harriman, superintendent, and Thomas Fielding of Hudson explained how the courses are carried out in their schools.

Auto Tags Seized For Unpaid Taxes

For nonpayment of the excise tax, 2,227 automobile registrations have been revoked to date, the State Registry of Motor Vehicles announced today. Boston police turned in 250 sets of plates as their day's contribution to the drive.

The total of 2,227 represents 4½ per cent of the 48,794 complaints entered against owners by city and town tax collectors for nonpayment of the tax.

Of the balance, 35,587 complaints have been withdrawn as the tax has been paid. On 10,980 complaints the 30-day period of grace has not expired.

Great Peace Rally Plans Announced

An all-American rally for peace, for a cash-and-carry policy of neutrality, for the self-determination of the people, for an embargo on aggressors, and for the defense of victims of aggression, will be held at the Old South Meeting House, Milk Street, tonight at 7:30 p. m.

Arranged by the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts, of 40 Mt. Vernon Street, the meeting will present as principal speaker Gerhart H. Seger, editor of the German weekly newspaper, "Neue Volkszeitung" of New York, former member of the German Reichstag and its Committee on Foreign Relations. Arrested by the Nazis under so-called "protective custody," Mr. Seger spent three months in jail and nine months in a concentration camp from which he escaped and about which he wrote a book describing that life.

The Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, leader of the Community Church of Boston, will preside. Other speakers include Francis H. Russell, President of the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts; Bronilas A. Jezierski, speaking for Poland; Karl Deutch, for Czechoslovakia; Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, Director of the Chinese Trade and Service Bureau; G. M. Panarity, President of the Albanian American Club; Edward Jackson, organizer, Cleaners and Dyers Local, A. M. C. W., for the Negro people; Leo Levine, Jewish Peoples Committee; the Rev. Theodore du Luca, minister of the Italian Baptist Chapel, Wakefield, Mass.

18th Infantry Going to Panama

The 18th Infantry of the United States Army, comprising about 1,050 officers and men now stationed at Fort Devens, Ayer, Mass., and Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., will sail from Boston Oct. 19 on the United States Army transport Liggett for the Panama Canal Zone, Maj. Gen. G. A. Woodruff, U. S. A., Commanding the First Corps Area with headquarters in Boston, announced today.

The regiment is one of those assigned to strengthen the guard at the Panama Canal since the war tension increased abroad. It will come to Boston Oct. 18 and camp over night at the Army Base, South Boston, before embarking on the Liggett, General Woodruff added.

Only 2,227 Delinquents On Auto Excise Tax Law

Only 2,227 out of the 48,784 complaints of non-payment of excise taxes on motor vehicles, to date this year, have resulted in suspension of registrations, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin declares.

Under the new Massachusetts law the Registrar is required to revoke the registrations of car owners who neglect to pay the excise tax within 30 after complaint of delinquency is made by the local tax collector.

Complaints are withdrawn by the collectors when the taxes are paid.

Milton Has $160,705 Balance in Treasury

While many Massachusetts communities busy themselves seeking loans in anticipation of taxes, the town of Milton announced a treasury balance of $160,705 and $62,-352 in the water department account. Town Treasurer Clyde L. Whittier said today that on account of the ample funds available all bills and loans will be met promptly without borrowing. Tax titles held by the town, which usually amount to as high a figure as $90,000, are now less than $10,000.

Merit Promotion Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A movement is in progress here to extend civil service to municipal employees, and the question will be put before the voters at the forthcoming November election. The aim is to remove Atlantic City police, firemen and other municipal workers from politics and to make merit the basis of promotion.

Maine Industrial Centers Report Rise in Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—Conflicting reports regarding industrial conditions in Maine this Fall are making it difficult to get an accurate picture of the industrial situation, although there seems to be a general feeling that conditions are improving and that the pick-up will continue into the Winter months at least.

Indicating improvement are reports from textile and paper mill centers to the effect that there is an increasing activity and that mills have generally stepped up production and taken on new employees. From Lewiston, for instance, come reports that mills in this textile center have obtained substantial orders necessitating the use of looms which have been out of use for a long period of time.

In Auburn one leading shoe manufacturer reports that his factory has obtained some business which hitherto had gone to Czechoslovakia. While no great pickup is noticeable as yet, he feels that without a doubt there will be a general improvement in the shoe industry this year. Paper and pulp centers likewise have reported increasing activity, and these three industries—textiles, shoes, and paper—constitute Maine's leading industries and, aside from agriculture, provide most employment in this State.

But, strangely enough, despite the obviously encouraging aspect of reports such as these, the reported improvement in conditions has not been reflected in any cessation of requests from towns and cities throughout the State for certification of more WPA workers and projects. State Administrator John C. Fitzgerald declared, this week, when question about the situation, that he had noted no great improvement and that the demands for certifications, this Fall, were not much, if any less than they were a year ago.

Mr. Fitzgerald said his department had attempted to check the reports of improved industrial conditions hoping that it would be possible to curtail the WPA rolls, but that it had been unable to find any basis for so doing. Instead, he said, demands on the WPA had forced an increase of 1,000 workers, bringing the planned quota for October to 6,700 persons. Part of this increase in the WPA load was attributed to the letdown in the Summer recreational industry which, each Spring, permits the release of several hundred persons from the WPA rolls. The heavy demands on WPA, however, generally have not materialized until mid-October, at which time Mr. Fitzgerald said he expected to have a more conclusive picture of the State-wide situation.

* * *

Gains New City

Maine gained a new city, her 21st, this week, when Presque Isle (population 6,969), a busy trading center in the Aroostook River valley, voted to change its status from town to city. Like most Aroostook County towns, the chief occupation is potato raising but in addition to some 10,000 acres of potatoes, Presque Isle farmers plant some 5,000 acres of oats, cut some 7,000 tons of hay annually. Linked to the potato industry and providing a market for the lower grade spuds is the town's leading industrial pursuit, the manufacture of potato starch. First settled in 1820 by explorers who came down the Arnold trail from Canada, Presque Isle became a town in 1860.

Prof. Rogers to Give State 'Classics' Course

Prof. Robert E. Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will give a course this fall on "Great Classics: The Background of Literature" under the direction of the Division of University Extension, the State Department of Education announced today.

The course will be given in Gardner Auditorium at the State House on Wednesday evenings at 7:30 o'clock beginning Sept. 27 and on Friday mornings at 9:30 o'clock beginning Sept. 29.

Other courses announced are 'Music Appreciation," to be given by Dorothy Tremble Moyer, author of several books on music, in Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, beginning Sept. 27 at 7:45 p. m., and "The Art of Flower Arrangement" by Dorothy E. Sharples, professor and Chief Counselor in Art at Boston University, beginning this evening at 7:30 o'clock in Horticultural Hall.

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YOU ARE INVITED TO USE FACILITIES
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YMCA
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Radcliffe Opens New Year With Over 1,000 Registering

Declaring this year's re-opening to be the quietest and most uneventful in years, the registry office of Radcliffe College nevertheless today entered the names of more than 1,000 young women, from all parts of the United States and some foreign countries.

As usual, the students will share the Harvard instructors and lecturers, but there are no spectacular announcements such as that of 1938, when Mlle. Nadia Boulanger arrived to conduct the music classes. Mlle. Boulanger is, it is reported, in her native France, and, says her former secretary, she would have gone back anyway the minute war was declared. She always said she would.

Tripped Across Lawns

All morning the undergraduates, including about 200 freshmen, tripped, notebook in hand, across the bright green lawns, to Longfellow Hall. The yellow leaves that drifted from the elm trees, and the woodbine, turned crimson, on the brick walls, justified, at least visually, the new fall sweaters and wool ankle socks and thick tweeds, though the sun was warm enough to add one more coat to the summer tan, as "snood" cut, hatless heads turned this way and that, trying to see everything at once and to size up everybody else in five minutes.

With nothing more academic to distract one than the advertising copy of a blue placard urging the freshman to "keep dated on college activities" by buying the Radcliffe News and the Harvard Lampoon, the newcomers had an opportunity to exchange a few notes. One, the daughter of an American consul stationed at Southampton, arrived a week ago, on the steamer Washington. Born in Central America, of parents originating from Alabama, she had lived in many countries and come home at last, for her college education. An English girl, born in Kenya, East Africa, had just left England and arrived on the Aquitania, with a somewhat naive but certainly thrilling theory concerning pursuit by the Bremen "with guns."

Still trying to adjust herself, most willingly and cheerfully, to the "jitteryness" of the United States, a young woman from Yokohama, a native of Russia whose father had been in business in Japan for 12 years, remarked, "It is so much quieter in Japan. You forget there is such a thing as war, for months at a time. The news is very calm, and the people are serene. When I arrived at Seattle I was astonished to read the terrifying newspapers and to find the people so agitated."

Graduate Students

About 235 graduate students have enrolled. The formal opening of this 61-year-old "Harvard Annex," as the original group of 27 young women students was called, will occur tomorrow morning, at 10 o'clock. All the students will march in procession from the Radcliffe Yard in Garden Street to the First Congregational Church where the services are to be held. Miss Ada L. Comstock, President; Mrs. Bernice Brown Cronkhite, Dean of the Graduate School; Miss Mildred P. Sherman, Acting Dean of the College, and Miss Nancy Preston '40, of Buffalo, President of the Student Government Association, will be the speakers. The Rev. Raymond Calkins will assist at the exercises. Tomorrow evening Miss Comstock will address the students in a mass dormitory meeting.

Graduate students will meet again on Thursday, at 4 p. m., at the traditional opening assembly, followed by tea at the President's house. Dean Cronkhite will preside, and Miss Comstock will welcome the students. The speakers will include Lawrence S. Mayo, Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; Keyes de Witt Metcalf, director and librarian of the Harvard University Library, and Bart J. Bok, Assistant Professor of Astronomy at Harvard and Radcliffe.

Classes will begin on Wednesday morning. Courses will be offered in 25 different departments.

P. P. S.

Radcliffe College Hails Students From Wide Area

By a Staff Photographer

Undergraduates Registering at Longfellow Hall in Cambridge

At left: Left to right—Betty Cornish, Palmer, Mass.; Betty Kosters, Newton, Mass.; Frances Baxter, Wollaston, Mass.; Louise Carlis, Lasalle, Ill. At right: Left to right —Anne Linden; Elizabeth Murphy of Santa Barbara, Calif.; and Martha Thames of Pomfret, Conn.

Upper Classmen, Used to Routine, Back at Harvard

Freshmen no longer held the center of the stage at Harvard today, for during the morning and early afternoon the remainder of the approximately 2,500 College upper classmen arrived and registered in Memorial Hall.

Many upper classmen — those who were more eager to avoid the last-minute rush than to extend their vacation—registered Saturday. A few others were expected in Cambridge later in the week, with or without excuses for their tardiness. The academic year officially began in all departments of the University today—as the University Gazette formally announced.

The atmosphere was noticeably changed. Inevitably there is confusion, strangeness in the air when the "Yardlings," as the freshmen are called, first arrive. But for upper classmen, registration is an old story. At least, they know how to act as if it were. Casually they go through the paces:

They troop indifferently past the first set of solicitors, into the almost musty corridors of Memorial Hall. There they are given the correct rectangular brown envelope, and begin the familiar "grind."

It is a sea of detail. To one unfamiliar with its contents, it would be confusing indeed. It is necessary to fill out no less than nine different cards, many like this:

The Dean's office record card.
The College file card.
The University file card.
The catalogue, directory and mailing cards.
The University geographical file card.
The University telephone card.

And so on. This is what the students like to call "typical University Hall red tape."

This is by no means all the routine scheduled for upper classmen. When registration is through they must see tutors, plan course schedules, and—in the case of seniors—arrange for the choice of thesis subjects and the fulfilment of other requirements for the cum laude degree.

Freshmen are still in evidence.

Rental of Quincy Quarry Under Fire

Despite no increase in the number of men employed, the rent for the Hitchcock quarry paid by the city of Quincy, in which a local WPA project operates, has increased $6,500 in the annual rate.

When the increase from $225 to $350 a week was revealed to members of the Quincy City Council in a round-about way it was stated that the WPA co-ordinator would be summoned before the Council to explain the jump.

City Councilor Neil A. McDonald said he would introduce a measure demanding the rent be reduced to its original figure. The increase rate has been in effect since July 1 without knowledge of city officials. The quarry in question is owned by the Quincy Quarries Company.

Fishermen Sight a Sub—or a Whale

A Gloucester fishing schooner reached Boston today with new stories of what appeared to be submarines sighted off the North American Coast, but, as in previous reports, identification was uncertain. The schooner was the Grand Marshall, with Capt. Albert Hines in command.

The first occasion on which members of the crew saw what may have been a submarine was last Tuesday, off Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, they said on arriving at the Boston Fish Pier. First, a long streak was noticed in the water, then a slight oil film appeared. "It might have been a whale," said Captain Hines, "but it could have been a submarine."

The second occasion was on Thursday on the northerly edge of Georges Bank, approximately 150 miles east of Boston. About a mile from the schooner, the fishermen saw what looked like a spar sticking out of the water. A streak of bubbles appeared beside it. The seamen thought this also might have been a submarine.

On several occasions this month, similar stories have been related by fishermen arriving at Boston, and have been investigated by the Navy and Coast Guard. The Coast Guard announced in one case the submarine was American.

In no case was it established that a submarine of foreign origin was sighted until President Roosevelt announced on Friday that one such craft had been seen off Boston about midway between Nantucket Shoals and the tip of Nova Scotia. Mr. Roosevelt, however, did not say on what date or by whom the craft had been seen.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have yet to see the woman who didn't need something for her house. Regardless of whether she's a bride, or has had her own home for umpteen years; there's always some department in which the supply is far from adequate. Oh, she could probably get along all right without extra things, but after all it's the little things that add up to a smooth running household, and it's always nice to have everything on hand . . . just in case.

All of which brings us to the question of extra salad bowls, serving trays, flower vases, and what not . . . because we have seen the most beautiful line in just such items at R. H. Stearns'. But we hadn't realized, until the recent Gift Show, that there were so many, many things that could be matched up in this line. You see it's called "Moderne" . . . which is hand-hammered aluminum and the Danish style pewter. Now it isn't like any aluminum you've seen before (not unless it was "Moderne," it isn't!) so you must immediately put aluminum, as you know it, out of your mind. Rather this is all glorified in the Modern Spun Metal people's very best manner, with a "platteen" finish that makes everything very bright and shiny and lustrous. Permanently so, too. Which will surely please those of you to whom the task of polishing silver falls! You'll not hesitate to use this ware along with your very best silver . . . for the finish, beaded edges, and fine craftsmanship have fixed everything up so that it appeals to the most fastidious. And, furthermore, it's relatively inexpensive! a 14-inch tray is around $4 salt and pepper shakers around $2.60 a pair, a good-looking pieplate for a Pyrex liner is $5.50, and a good sized salad bowl is around $4. For that matter there's the best looking great big punch bowl, attractive ladle, and tray with handles, that would certainly do you up proud at any party. And of course lots of smaller items, such as bon-bon dishes, cheese trays, sugar and creamer, nut dishes, and relish dishes. Incidentally, you'll find this line is exclusive with R. H. Stearns . . . so don't bother looking for it anywhere else in town. And we suggest that you remember it, not only as a gift for the bride, but to yourself as well!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Inheritance Case Sent to High Court

The United States Supreme Court has been asked by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to accept jurisdiction in a case involving $137,000 in inheritance taxes, it was announced today by Assistant Attorney General Edward O. Proctor.

The case arises from the fact that Madge Barney Blake, reputedly a resident of Boston for 14 years prior to her passing, left trusts aggregating $1,850,787 in Missouri.

Trustees of the estate refuse payment of taxes, Mr. Proctor explained, on the grounds the trusts belong in Missouri.

National Guard Recruiting Starts

Brisk recruiting may be expected to bring the National Guard strength in Massachusetts up to a total of 12,512 men within 30 days, Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson announced today.

This figure, against the present enrollment of 9,880 men—although a total of 10,132 is permissible—is in line with President Roosevelt's program to bring the national strength of the National Guard up to a "peacetime" enrollment of 235,000 men. It adds 2,380 men to the military roll in the State.

Under the Massachusetts plan, harbor defense will be increased by 476 men; anti-aircraft, by 465 men. Increases in other arms will be smaller.

The Adjutant General's office announced that recruits must be between 18 and 35 years of age, unmarried or have no dependents, and they must be citizens of the United States.

Station WRUL
For Tuesday, Sept. 26

6:00 p. m. — Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	980kc-WBZ-306m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-212m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 C. Hector's Or.	Relay from Amsterdam	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Melody Weavers"	Dean Gleason L. Archer	"The O'Neills": sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30 Drama; music	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	News; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Dinner Music
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	John B. Kennedy	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 "Tune-Up Time":	Order of Adventurers:	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"20th Century Music"	"Hit Parade of Tomorrow"
8:15 vocalist; orchestra	true tall tales	Lou; songs; orchestra	Political talk	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Sport reports	Sports reports
8:45 Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	prano; orchestra	Bob Miller's Orchestra	"The Rondoliers"
9:00 Theater: Ginger	Massachusetts Nautical	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Rogers; George	School	program	Edwin C. Hill	
9:30 Brent in "She	Presentation of Boston's	Alec Templeton Time:	"Author, Author!": lit-	
9:45 Married Her Boss"	Television Girl	piano; chorus; orch.	erary game	
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	War news; sports	"Lullaby Lady": Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Network sports	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	Network sports	Jack Little's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Network sports	Jack Little's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Bob Chester's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Shep Fields' Orchestra	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra	Joe Green's Orchestra
11:45 Hal Kemp's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	980kc-WBZ-306m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-212m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Musical program	Hillbilly trio	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Rhythm in Rhyme Time'	
8:00 European Roundup	War news; music	News Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 Shopping talk	"Ear Benders"; orch.	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 "Jimmie and Dick"	"Vocal Vogues"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Walter Kidder, baritone	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 "Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 "The Handy Man"	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Home Forum"	Household talk	Government reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian music
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Harvey and Dell"	"John's Other Wife"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian music
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"We Women"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	American Legion Conv.	Dramatic sketch	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 War news; talk	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Romance of Flowers
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Orange Blossom Quartet	Gospel songs
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Concert pianist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Piano duet	"Road of Life": sketch	Piano soloist	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam": songs	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; forecasts
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Virginia Hays, songs	Organ and violin	Talks and music	
1:30 "Road of Life"	News service	Household talk	Talks and music	Pages From the Classical Album"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Household talk	Sport reports	
2:00 Serial sketch	"Merry Music"	"Betty and Bob"	First Game: Boston Red	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15 Serial sketch	NBC Salon Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sox-New York	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	First Game: Boston Red	John Kiley, songs
2:45 Piano soloist	U. S. Army Band	Hymn recital	Sox-New York	News Service
3:00 News Service	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	First Game: Boston Red	Sports reports
3:15 Refugee Interviews	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sox-New York	Sports reports
3:30 War news; "Story	Ink Spots; quartet	Pepper Young's Family	"The Band Parade"	Sports reports
3:45 of the Song"	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Second Game: Boston	Sports reports
4:00 Al Bernard's Min-	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Red Sox-New York	Sports reports
4:15 "Merry Minstrels"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Second Game: Boston	Sports reports
4:30 strels	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Red Sox-New York	Sports reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream": sketch	Second Game: Boston	Sports reports
5:00 "Exploring Music"	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Red Sox-New York	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Exploring Music"	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The O'Neills": sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's talk	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Safe driving talk	News; sport talk	Frankie Frisch	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sport comment	"Dinner Dance"	Talk; music	News Service	Sport reports
6:45 Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Sport reports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Venetian Serenaders
7:15 "Jimmy Fidler"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	John B. Kennedy	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Name Three": Fred	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Stan Brown's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Cole's quiz	"G-Men in Action"	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00 "Big Town": with	"The Inside Story":	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Recorded talks	"A Song Is Born"
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	drama; interviews	dramatic sketch	"20th Century Music"	"A Song Is Born"
8:30 "Tuesday Night	"Information, Please";	Horace Heidt's Orch.	B. U. Dedication: Hon.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Party"; war news	questions and answers.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Virgil Gordon	WMEX Camera Club
9:00 "We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Frank Crumit; Julia	Raymond Gram Swing	Variety Hour, Jan Antonio, director
9:15 "We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	
9:30 Bob Crosby and his	Dramatic program	"Fibber McGee and	"Success Sessions"	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:45 orchestra; soloists	Dramatic program	Molly"; music	"Success Sessions"	tonio, director
10:00 Hal Kemp's Orches-	War news; Little Jack	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:15 tra; soloists	Little's Orchestra	land; orchestra	News Service	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news	"If I Had the Chance";	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Mozart Concerto Series:	News Service
10:45 Music; weather	interviews	House"; drama; music	piano; orchestra	Venetian Serenaders
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Bob Chester's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Darrell Calker's Orch.
11:30 Shep Fields' Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
11:45 Shep Fields' Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

'The Monitor Views the News'
For Tuesday, Sept. 26

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
2:30	WRUL	11.79mc
5.00	WRUL	11.79mc

freshman parents

There's many a youngster away at school or college for the first time who finds it none too easy to adjust himself to his new surroundings, new friends, new studies ::: Mother's voice, Dad's cheery messages ::: yes, telephone calls of love, encouragement, and advice have helped many a son and daughter off to a happier and a better school year. You will find, too, that little visits by telephone cost but little.

TYPICAL OUT-OF-TOWN RATES* BETWEEN BOSTON AND

	Day	Night and Sunday
Hanover, N. H.	.50	.40
Northampton, Mass.	.50	.30
Providence, R. I.	.40	.25
New Haven, Conn.	.90	.40

*3 minute station-to-station rates

A small Federal Tax applies where the charge is 50c or over.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *announces:*

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One page daily—Oct. 2-Nov. 11

The growing popularity of discussion groups on public affairs makes accurate, unbiased news more important today than ever. As a new departure in education through news, The Christian Science Monitor is offering this feature for the aid of all who want facts and unprejudiced comment on current events. Each day for thirty-six days a page will be devoted to a subject of world interest, political, economic, educational or social.

The page will be conducted in forum style, with questions and answers, with one key question answered by a guest speaker, who will be an authority on the subject; and maps, illustrations and a bibliography complete the page. The page will be arranged in four equal parts, so that each day's discussion may be easily removed for inclusion in a notebook. The series will give readers the equivalent of a complete course in current events written by expert observers and as fresh and informal as a round-table talk in your own home would be.

Try the Monitor during this course; and get better acquainted with its many excellent features for all the family.

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Name .....
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WF-10

Last View of Home Grounds Before Remodeling Takes Place—Local Football Ready

Yankees Close Season At Fenway Park for Red Sox

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Moving into their farewell Fenway Park series of the 1939 season tomorrow, a set of three games with those World Series bound New York Yankees, the Red Sox needed only one victory to make second place in the American League standing a mathematical certainty. Unless the schedule has deceived your observer, the Chicago White Sox—in third position—have only five contests remaining after today. As Joe Cronin's advantage in the runner-up berth is 4½, he can anchor his team by winning one-half of tomorrow's double-header from the Yanks.

This approaching series, of course, means nothing to the Yankees other than a tune-up for the World Series. Since clinching his fourth straight pennant, Manager Joe McCarthy has been carefully grooming his pitchers for the big classic with either Cincinnati or St. Louis. However, with second-place money not yet in their collective pockets, the Red Sox are prepared to extend their present 10-to-8 victory edge over the New York club.

Target for Williams

Aside from this Yankee series, and the "super-crucial" games which open in Cincinnati between the Reds and Cardinals, the big story around this city today concerned the shortening of the playing area at Fenway Park. General Manager Eddie Collins announces that the grandstand will be extended around behind the right fielder, to include the section now known as the pavilion, and new seats will be added in front to bring the home run range approximately 20 feet nearer to home plate. A wall about three feet high will be erected in front of the present high bleacher barrier. This will be the new bull pen and will also reduce the playing field about 20 feet.

Young Teddy Williams is happy about the whole thing because this change should add many more homers to his 1940 total. Without the benefits of a short fence in right field, the rookie this year has pounded 14 four-baggers at Fenway. Next year he may double this figure. In fact, it was the boy's impressive slugging here that prompted Tom Yawkey to order the movement. However, unless the Red Sox secure more left-handed power during the winter, visiting teams may make more use of this advantage than the home club. Only Williams, on the current Hub roster, can hit the target consistently.

Cincinnati Series

There was smoke rising above Cincinnati today and there will be fire by tomorrow afternoon. The pacesetting Reds, winners in 16 of their last 20 games, will defend the fort against a gang of fighting Cardinals, who have won 13 out of 15 over a similar period. The Cardinal challenge, though, is viewed as practically hopeless by critics. And yet, you never can tell. If the St. Louis team can sweep all four games, or three out of four, the Reds would probably be cheated of that long-awaited World Series with the Yankees. However, there is a suspicion in these parts that Ray Blades hasn't the kind of ball club that can stop the McKechnie advance at this stage of the race. Blades, you no doubt have noticed, rarely gets through nine innings without parading two or three hurlers in from the bull pen. Imagine what the Yankees would do to that sort of pitching!

Incidentally, it may be that the Cincinnati World Series stock climbed a few points over the week end. Yesterday, out at Crosley Field, McKechnie started his eccentric left-hander, Lee Grissom, and the country hurler came through with a fine five-hitter over the Pirates. He did not give a base on balls. If Grissom could carry such a performance into the classic, the Yanks might not look so potent with their willows. They already are faced with the prospect of meeting Bucky Walters and Paul Derringer.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox-Yankee series calls for two games tomorrow and a single on Wednesday . . . The Bees are home Thursday for four games in two days with Brooklyn . . . Singles between the Giants and Bees Saturday and Sunday close the '39 season here . . . The Sox took 18 out of 22 from the Athletics . . . Johnny Cooney scored a personal triumph at the Polo Grounds on Sunday when he hit his first big league homer . . . The ball carried into the upper left field stands, close to the foul line . . . Johnny waited 15 years for it . . . The first five batters in the Red Sox line-up—Finney, Cramer, Williams, Cronin, and Doerr—have a combined average of .315 . . . Williams is hitting .332, a new high for his sensational freshman year . . . Emerson Dickman has worked in 47 Sox games, 46 in relief . . . If the right field foul marker at Fenway is 302 feet from home plate next spring, there will be only two other parks in the league with shorter dimensions at that point—New York and Cleveland.

Broadcast Array For World Series

Seven men, representing the greatest galaxy of radio announcers ever to be heard on a single sports event, have been signed to broadcast the World Series, it was announced today by J. P. Spang, Jr., president of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, which is sponsoring the broadcasts to be heard over the Mutual network.

The announcers are Grantland Rice, Lowell Thomas, Edwin C. Hill, Gabriel Heatter, Stan Lomax, Red Barber and Bob Elson. As previously announced, Barber and Elson will give the play-by-play descriptions of each game. Rice, Thomas, Hill, and Heatter will suply the color commentaries, each appearing on a different game during the series. Stan Lomax has been signed for commercials. The games are scheduled to start Oct. 4.

Backstroke Race Taken by Kiefer

GUAYQUIL Ecuador, Sept. 25 (AP)—Adolph Kiefer of Chicago, world record holder, turned in a brilliant performance to win the 200-meter backstroke race as the Pan American Swimming championships ended yesterday.

Kiefer swam the distance in 2m.27.4s. to win by a 12-second margin. Eddie Ford of the Panama Canal Zone, who finished second, was timed in 2m.39.4s. Behind him were Jose Salinas, Ecuador, and Jimmy Walbridge, Canal Zone.

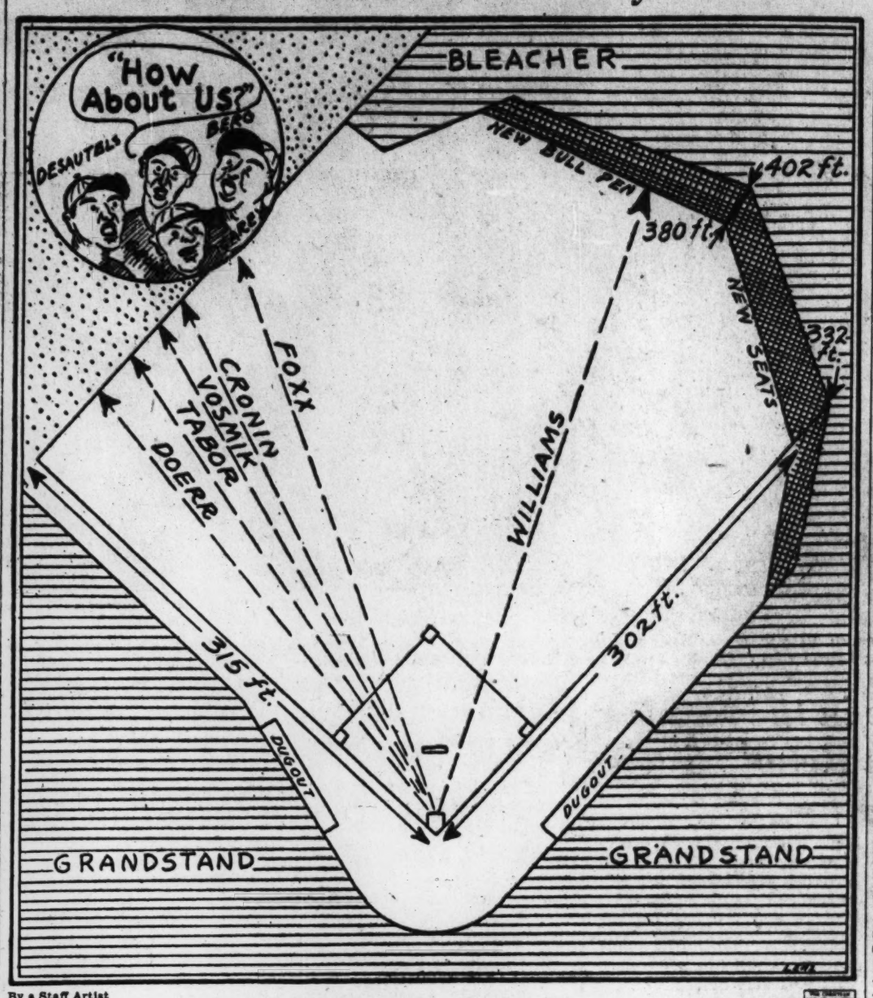
Otto Jaretz of Chicago won the 50-meter freestyle in the fast time of 26s. Takashi Hirose, Hawaiian member of the United States team, was second in 26.3s. and Wood of the Canal Zone, third in 26.7s.

When Jodhpurs stay down at a canter . . . . .

and the coat falls in smooth, square tailored lines in back—what a satisfaction to a horseback rider!

The growing popularity of the old, old sport of riding is giving spectators as well as riders a keen appreciation of the right clothes for riding. A number of advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are well equipped to offer excellently tailored, correctly fashioned riding clothes suited to the season as well as to the occasion. Whether for a morning's trot in the park, for loping after cattle on a ranch, for show appearances, or for roughing it in the Adirondacks — in The Christian Science Monitor is a sporting goods store, a department store, or tailor who can offer you the outfit you will enjoy.

Williams 'Rebuilds' Fenway Park



By a Staff Artist

The above diagram illustrates the planned changes in the playing area at Fenway Park, brought about by the prodigious hitting of young Ted Williams. Now that Teddy has been taken care of, how about some of the other boys?

Events

Tuesday, Sept. 26

Boston vs. New York at Fenway Park (Two baseball games.)

N. E. P. G. A. golf championship at Salem (final day.)

Wednesday, Sept. 27

Boston vs. New York at Fenway Park. (Baseball)

M. G. A. four-ball medal play golf tournament at Commonwealth. (first day)

M. G. A. club-president-professional golf tournament at Charles River.

Thursday, Sept. 28

Boston vs. Brooklyn at National League Field (Two baseball games)

Women's Golf Association handicap medal play tournament. Classes A and B at Worcester. Classes C and D at Bellevue.

M. G. A. four-ball medal play tournament at Commonwealth (final day)

Friday Sept. 29

Boston vs. Brooklyn at National League Field. (Two baseball games)

Saturday, Sept. 30

Boston vs. New York at National League Field. (baseball)

Northeastern vs. St. Anselm's at Huntington Field, Brookline. (football)

Boston College vs. Lebanon Valley at Alumni Field, Newton. (football)

Lesley Cup golf matches at The Country Club (first day)

Sunday, Oct. 1

Boston vs. New York at National League Field. (baseball)

Lesley Cup golf matches at The Country Club. (final day)

Bates Prospects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EATON CENTER, N. H., Sept. 25—After more than a week of hard scrimmage, yesterday's day of rest was welcomed in the Bates football camp. Head Coach "Mannie" Mansfield allowed the men to take it easy, and the only sign of practice was the reviewing of plays for those players who felt that they needed more drilling on the signals.

Coach Mansfield today said that he was very well satisfied with the two weeks of training here at Camp Wonalancet. "We have come a long ways," he said, "but we are still far from being finished." He pointed out that the defensive work of the Bates squad is not as strong as he would like to see it, but feels that with a little more time it will show marked improvement. He also expressed his opinion that the Bates team, though somewhat small in number and size, is not going to be an easy opponent.

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.359	Hassett	.318
Williams	.332	Cuccinello	.308
Cramer	.313	Garms	.302
Doerr	.312	West	.294
Finney	.311	Majeski	.273
Cronin	.309	Cooney	.273
Berger	.308	Miller	.269
Tabor	.290	Masi	.268
Peacock	.281	Outlaw	.268
Vosmik	.274	Lopez	.250
Berg	.273	Andrews	.250
Carey	.248	Warstler	.241
Desautels	.245	Sisti	.228
Nonnenkamp	.237	Rowell	.225
		Hodgin	.200
		Wietelmann	.192
		Ross	.143
		Barkley	.000
		Clemens	.000

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Wagner	3	1	Posedel	15	12
Grove	14	4	Lanning	5	5
Heving	11	3	Barnicle	2	1
Ostermuller	11	6	Fette	10	10
Dickman	8	3	Errickson	5	9
Bagby	5	2	Morgan	1	1
Lefebvre	1	1	Sullivan	6	7
Wilson	10	10	MacFayden	8	14
Auker	9	10	Turner	4	10
Galehouse	9	10	Callahan	0	0
			Viegel	0	1

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

Chicago at Pittsburgh, Brooklyn at New York, Boston at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Cincinnati (2).

American League

Cleveland at Chicago, Philadelphia at Washington, Detroit at St. Louis (2), New York at Boston (2).

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

Boston at New York.

Brooklyn at Philadelphia will be played later date.

(Only games scheduled)

American League

St. Louis at Chicago.

(Only game scheduled)

Sporting Around the Hub

McSpaden Defends N. E. P. G. A. Title

Harold (Jug) McSpaden, the young Winchester pro who lost his Massachusetts open golf championship this year but won the Canadian open to take its place, begins defense of his N. E. P. G. A. title today at the Salem Country Club.

All the best pros were scheduled to tee off this morning, including Tony Manero, Harry Nettelbladt, Johnny Thoren, Tom Mahan, Bob Crowley, Ed Burke, Jim Turnesa, Dave Hackney, and Joe Pezullo. The winner in the two-day meeting will naturally be the one who makes the least mistakes.

New Feather

Jug arrived at Salem this morning with a new feather in his cap—a victory with his partner Slammin' Sam Snead over Byron Nelson, national open champion, and Henry Picard, P. G. A. titleholder. The four battled it out in a 36-hole exhibition match at Belmont over the week end, with McSpaden and Snead winning, 5 and 3.

Jug's comments as he walked the fairway after one of his long, straight tee shots were interesting. Although he was on his way to a sparkling 34 at the turn, he did not feel as though he was hitting his shots too well. "The other boys aren't satisfied, either," he said. "When you are in this game, you must hit every shot perfectly, or else you may find yourself out on a limb. Pro golfers can never become satisfied with their game, for if they do they take it a bit easier, if they do not become actually careless." Snead and McSpaden both turned in 69's, combining for a better ball score of 65.

* * *

The New England pro championship just about winds up the major golf affairs in these parts for the season. Next Saturday and Sunday at The Country Club, the finshing touches are put on with the Lesley Cup matches, which sees a Massachusetts team meeting teams from New York, Pennsylvania, and Eastern Canada. Other golf tourneys throughout the week include the annual newspapermen's tournament today at Winchester, the pro-president championship at Charles River Wednesday; the M. G. A. four-ball medal play event at Commonwealth Wednesday and Thursday; and the W. G. A. handicap medal play tournament Thursday, with Classes A and B meeting at Worcester and Classes C and D at Bellevue.

* * *

Tomorrow evening at the Garden, the Boston Olympets go after their eighth straight victory when they meet the Alling Rubber Girls of Springfield in a softball game. Mary Pratt is due to pitch for the locals.

G. C.

Castoff Pitcher Turns the Table

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 25 (AP)—Baseball's old drama, the castoff's revenge, got another showing yesterday when Ray Starr of Forth Worth, tamed the Nashville Vols, his old mates, 10-2 in the opening Dixie Series game.

The elongated veteran, sold to Fort Worth by Nashville early in the season when it appeared illness would dampen his mound form, had a 10-0 shutout stored away with two out in the ninth inning, but utility man Karl Kott, playing left field, misjudged pinch batter Bill Rodda's screamer to left and let in a run.

Starr, cool every moment, struck out nine batters, three times fanning Bert Haas, whose .365 average paced the Southern Association batters this year. Most of the Nashville bingles came in the late innings after Starr had been staked to a handsome lead.

American Pro Football

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Standing of the American Pro Football Association, including yesterday's games:

Southern Division

Club	W	L	T	Pts	Opp. Pts
Newark	1	0	0	27	7
Wilmington	2	1	0	23	19
Union City	1	1	1	30	41
Jersey City	0	1	1	9	15

Northern Division

Paterson	2	1	0	31	19
Brooklyn	0	1	1	13	24
Danbury	0	1	1	13	20
Providence	0	0	0	0	0

Results Sept. 24

Newark 27, Union City 7.

Paterson 17, Brooklyn 6.

Wilmington 9, Jersey City 3.

This Week's Schedule

Friday (night), Newark at Danbury

Sunday, Jersey City at Union City; Wilmington at Providence; Danbury at Paterson; Newark at Brooklyn.

Keeling to Coach K. C.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 25 (AP)—Melville (Butch) Keeling of the New York Rangers, is the new coach of the Kansas City Club in the American Hockey Association.

Keeling, a left wing and defenseman, will be a playing coach. He succeeds Helge Bostrom.

Roberto Estalella, Washington outfielder, is a native of Cuba.

Brown Football Team Rounding Into Game Form

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 25—Despite a mild epidemic of setbacks, the Brown squad is rapidly rounding into shape for the initial clash of the campaign against Rhode Island State at Providence, Sept. 30.

Injured first-stringers, including Tommy Nash, star wingman of South Weymouth, Mass., Spencer Manrodt, veteran guard, of Newark, N. J., and Joe Finkelstein, end, from Brighton, Mass., have all recovered and will be ready for action today when the squad goes into the final week of preparation for the State game.

With the end and guard positions well fortified, and both tackles capably manned, the pivot post and three open backfield berths are now the major concern of the Brown coaching staff.

The center job is still a four-cornered fight, with Hank Kaczowka of Pawtucket, R. I., Bill Crooker of Malden, Mass., Leon Tracy of West Hartford, Conn., and Walt Mullen of Springfield, Mass., all on a par and satisfactory defensively. Offensively, however, every one of the four candidates lacks polish and seasoning.

In the backfield, the search is still on for a trio to team up with Capt. John McLaughry. Bronislaw Stepczyk of Chicopee, Mass., Charlie Blount of New York City, and Lou Duesing of Dumont, N. J., all 1938 hold-overs, are the three leading contenders, with sophomores Ernie Savignano of Newton, Mass., and Dick High of Brookline, Mass., likely to serve as alternates.

With Brown under the joint supervision of Coach "Tuss" and Capt. John McLaughry, and Rhode Island State entering the game with Warner Keaney, son of Coach Frank Keaney at right tackle, the contest will have what is probably the most unique family angle of any game in the nation. In addition, both boys will be calling the signals for their respective teams and doing the kicking.

Soccer Crowds Averaged 4,000

LONDON, Sept. 25 (CP Cable)—The attendance was strictly controlled when clubs of the English and Scottish Football League put on exhibition matches Saturday. League schedules have been stopped since the war began, to avoid the danger in providing large gatherings of spectators as possible targets for air-raiders. Average attendance at Saturday's matches was around 4,000.

One of he biggest turn-outs was at Brentford, where the Arsenal was beaten 3-0. Brentford gave free programmes and shut the gates when the crowd had reached 8,000. This was the limit agreed upon for games in the "evacuation areas." Other clubs sharply limited the entrants at each turnstile.

The brand of football was high. Brentford was too smart for the Arsenal who were handicapped by injuries to Drake and Bryn Jones. These men were unable to resume play in the second half.

Another sparkling victory was turned in by Sheffield United over Huddersfield Town, by 2-1. Strong work near the goal gave Bury a 3-2 victory over Everton. Tomlinson had three goals against the cup winners.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C
Di Maggio, Yankees	116	448	105	172	.384
Foxx, Red Sox	125	467	131	167	.358
Mize, Cardinals	143	540	100	191	.354
Johnson, Athletics	146	529	111	179	.338
Medwick, Cardinals	144	573	95	192	.335
McCormick, Reds	149	607	97	199	.328

Shock-Absorber Coaching

By a Staff Photographer

Northeastern's line coach, Harold Kopp, dons the blocking pads to show Capt. Connie Sullivan how to throw a good one. Wonder how the coach feels after a nice long blocking drill?

Two Games Next Saturday Open Boston's Grid Year

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Only five short days of practice face Northeastern and Boston College this week, as they prepare for opening games next Saturday which will inaugurate a full 10 weeks of college football in Greater Boston.

Both the Huskies and the Eagles will play at home, the former against St. Anselm's and the latter against Lebanon Valley. On the following Saturday, Harvard, Boston University, and Tufts open their seasons.

Not one Saturday from now through Dec. 2 will see Boston without a college game. On that date, Boston College winds up the local schedule with its traditional game against Holy Cross in Fenway Park. At the same time, Boston University will be playing its final game in Florida against the University of Tampa.

Tapering Off

Most of the hard practice for Northeastern and Boston College was scheduled to come during the early part of this week, with tapering off sessions being held Thursday and Friday. The Eagles, especially, were in for stiff workouts, because of their inability to get in as many scrimmages as Head Coach Frank Leahy would have liked.

At the Huskies' camp, Coach Jimmy Dunn announced himself pleased with Saturday's full-length scrimmage, which saw the first two varsity teams battle to a 7-to-7 tie. Both lines impressed with their defensive work.

Today and tomorrow, Dunn plans to stress protection for kickers and passers. Concentrated drills begin tonight under the arc lights at Huntington Field, Brookline, and the freshmen will undertake the job of providing competition for the varsity. Because of the fact that Northeastern's man-power is limited, Dunn may continue contact work through Thursday in order to get the boys in top shape. Last year in the opening game with St. Anselm's, it may be recalled, the Hawks broke the game wide open in the final period when the Huskies became tired.

Leahy Disappointed

Coach Leahy is a bit disappointed in this, his first season at Boston College. Minor injuries have disrupted his plans for contact work, and the squad has come along faster defensively than it has offensively. This is especially hard news, for Leahy is installing a new system this year, and he feels that the Eagles' attack may not get rolling smoothly until nearly the middle of the season.

The scheduled scrimmage game between the freshmen and the varsity on Saturday was necessarily called off. Altogether Leahy has seven men who will be restricted to light drills until the middle of the week. The seven, it is hoped, will be ready to take part in a practice game Wednesday, or at least in Saturday's opener.

Coach Dick Harlow's work with the Harvard varsity is rolling along rather smoothly. Saturday's regular intra-squad practice game saw Capt. Torbie Macdonald pass to four touchdowns and romp 40 yards for a fifth in a rout of the second team.

One Session for Harvard

Beginning today, the morning session will be eliminated from the Harvard practice. The first team Saturday found Lovett, Miller, Lowry, Ayres, Sargeant, Lacey, Healey, and Devine taking turns in the line, with Coleman, Curtis, Macdonald, Gardella, and Spreyer in the backfield.

At Nickerson Field, Coach Pat Hanley will concern himself mostly this week with the problem of finding capable line reserves. Although few starting positions have yet been settled, several injuries have made a serious dent in the reserve strength. The backfield presents far less of a problem, with Cassidy at left half, Ralph Salvati at full, John Connearney at quarter, and either Al Clark or Johnny Wedemeyer at right half. Substitute backs are plentiful.

A short practice session which sidelined George Chiros, a letterman back, for a week with a knee injury featured the double practice session at Tufts Saturday. In the afternoon a signal drill was held. Coach Lew Manly praised the work of Murray Kenney at the blocking post, and Mark Hannabury at end. He also intimated that Norman Pare, who failed to get much action last year because of injuries, may be used regularly this year, in view of his broken-field running Saturday. The Jumbos play their first two games away from home, the first with Middlebury Oct. 7, and the second with Amherst Oct. 14.

Rare Collection Of All-Star Talent

TORONTO, Sept. 25 (CP)—If selectors of the All-Star team for the Babe Siebert benefit game next month stick to the 1939 Canadian Press All-Stars they will have a rare collection of talent.

The selectors are President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League and Manager Art Ross of the championship Boston Bruins. Ross was voted the All-Star manager last season.

Here are the C. P. All-Stars, selected by sports writers in N. H. L. cities:

First team: goal, Frank Brimsek, Boston; defense, Eddie Shore and Dit Clapper, Boston; Centre, Sylvanus Apps, Toronto; right wing, Gordon Drillon, Toronto; left wing, Toe Blake, Canadiens.

Alternate team: goal, Earl Robertson, Americans; defense, Earl Seibert, Chicago, and Art Coulter, Rangers; center, Neil Colville, Rangers; right wing, Bobby Bauer, Boston; left wing, Johnny Gottselig, Chicago.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .384; Foxx, Boston, .358.

Runs—Rolfe, New York, 137; Foxx, Boston, 131.

Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 141; Di Maggio, New York, 125.

Hits—Rolfe, New York, 208; McQuinn, St. Louis, 191.

Doubles—Rolfe, New York, 46; Williams, Boston, 41.

Triples—Lewis, Washington, 16; McCosky, Detroit, 14.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 35; Greenberg, Detroit, 32.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 51; Fox, Detroit, 25.

Pitching—Sundra, New York, 11-0; Donald, New York, 13-3.

National League

Batting—Mize, St. Louis, .354; Medwick, St. Louis, .335.

Runs—Werber, Cincinnati, 111; Hack, Chicago, 106.

Runs Batted In—McCormick, Cincinnati, 126; Medwick, St. Louis, 113.

Hits—McCormick, Cincinnati, 199; Medwick, St. Louis, 192.

Doubles—Slaughter, St. Louis, 48; Medwick, St. Louis, 45.

Triples—Herman, Chicago, and Goodman, Cincinnati, 16.

Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, and Ott, New York, 27.

Stolen Bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 18; Hack, Chicago, 16.

Pitching—Derringer, Cincinnati, 24-7; Walters, Cincinnati, 27-10.

Des Moines Win, 31-17

WINNIPEG, Sept. 25 (CP)—Des Moines A. I. B., returning to United States after an unsuccessful attempt to wrest the Underwood International Women's Basketball Trophy from Edmonton Grads, Saturday night defeated a Winnipeg All-Star team 31-17 in an exhibition game here.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

Sept. 24

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney 1b	5	1	1	2	11	0	0
Cramer cf	5	2	3	3	1	0	0
Williams rf	4	3	3	4	1	0	0
Cronin ss	4	1	2	5	2	6	0
Doerr 2b	4	1	0	0	4	3	0
Vosmik lf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Desautels c	3	1	0	0	5	0	0
Heving p	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dickman p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Grove	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Wagner	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ostermueller p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	9	14	19	27	15	1

PHILADELPHIA							
Moses rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	1
Brancato 2b	5	1	2	4	2	2	0
Johnson lf	5	1	2	2	1	0	0
Hayes c	5	0	0	0	2	1	0
Seibert 1b	5	0	2	3	7	0	0
S. Chapman cf	5	0	2	3	2	1	0
F. Chapman ss	4	1	1	1	2	0	1
Lodigiani 2b	4	1	2	3	2	4	0
Nelson p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dean p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caster p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	4	12	19	24	10	2

†Batted for Dickman in eighth. ‡Ran for Grove in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—9
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8—4

Runs batted in, Cronin, Lodigiani 2, Doerr 2, Johnson, S. Chapman, Finney 2, Cramer, Vosmik. Two-base hits, Brancato 2, S. Chapman, Finney, Williams. Home runs, Cronin, Lodigiani. Hits, off Heving, 7 in 5⅓ innings; off Nelson, 11 in 7⅓ innings; off Dickman, 5 in 2⅔ innings; off Dean, 3 in ⅓ inning; off Caster, 0 in ⅓ inning; off Ostermueller, 1 in 1 inning. Left on bases, Boston 10, Philadelphia 12. Stolen bases, Tabor, Desautels. Sacrifice hit, Desautels. Base on balls, by Heving, by Nelson 3 by Dickman, by Dean. Struck out, by Nelson 2, by Dickman, by Ostermueller. Winning pitcher, Dickman. Losing pitcher, Nelson. Time, 2h. 5m. Umpires, McGowan, Grieve and Quinn. Attendance 4,600.

Bees

Sept. 24

FIRST GAME

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Moore lf	3	2	2	4	0	0	0
Jurges ss	3	1	0	0	2	4	0
Demaree cf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Young 1b	4	1	2	2	18	0	0
Danning c	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Dickshot rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Glossop 2b	4	0	0	0	1	10	0
Hafey 3b	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gumbert p	4	1	1	1	1	2	0
Totals	34	5	8	10	27	17	0

BOSTON							
Cooney, cf	4	1	1	4	2	0	0
Garms, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hassett, 1b	4	0	0	0	9	2	2
West, lf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Majeski, 3b	3	1	1	1	4	2	3
Lopez, c	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Sisti, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Weitelmann, ss	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
*Hodgin	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Barkley ss	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Errickson, p	1	1	1	1	0	2	0
Lanning, p	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
†Rowell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earley, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	4	7	10	24	14	3

*Batted for Weitelmann in seventh.

†Batted for Lanning in seventh.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1—4

Runs batted in, Cooney 2, Demaree, Young, Dickshot, Hodgin, Majeski. Three-base hit, Moore. Home run, Cooney. Sacrifice, Majeski. Double plays, Sisti, Weitelmann and Hassett; Glossop and Young. Left on bases, New York 7, Boston 5. Bases on balls, by Errickson, by Gumbert by Earley. Struck out, by Gumbert 4, by Lanning, by Earley, Hits, off Errickson, 5 in 2 1-3 innings; off Lanning, 2 in 3 2-3 innings; off Earley, 1 in 2 innings. Wild pitch, Gumbert. Losing pitcher, Errickson. Time, 2h. 5m. Umpires, Barr, Stark and Moran.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Outlaw cf	3	1	1	1	2	0
Cooney lb	3	1	1	1	4	0
Garms rf lf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Clemens lf	1	0	0	0	0	0
West lf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hodgin rf	2	0	0	0	2	0
Majeski 3b	3	0	1	1	1	0
Barkley ss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masi c	2	1	0	0	3	0
Sisti 2b	2	1	1	2	1	2
Weitelmann ss	2	0	1	1	2	0
Sullivan p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barnicle p	2	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	21	5	5	6	15	4	0

NEW YORK							
Seeds lf	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
Jurges ss	3	0	1	2	3	4	0
Demaree cf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Bonura 1b	3	0	1	1	7	1	0
Dickshot rf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Glossop 2b	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Hafey 3b	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hayworth c	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Whitig p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	21	3	6	8	15	8	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	
Boston	0	2	0	0	3	—5
New York	2	1	0	0	0	—3

(Called end of fifth, darkness.)

Runs batted in, Bonura, Dickshot, Jurges, Weitelmann, Cooney, Clemens, Majeski. Two-base hit, Sisti. Three-base hit, Jurges. Left on base, New York 5, Boston 4. Base on balls, by Whitig 2, by Barnicle. Struck out, by Barnicle 1. Hits, off Sullivan, 3 in 1-3 innings; off Barnicle 2 in 4 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Sullivan. Seeds; by Whitig. West. Winning pitcher, Barnicle. Time, 1h. 21m. Umpires, Stark, Moran and Barr. Attendance 13,970.

Pittsburgh Gridmen Flying West to Meet University of Washington on Saturday

'Big Time' College Elevens Clash on Sept. 30 Week End

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—A dozen years ago, you probably could not have imagined such a thing, but Purdue is playing Notre Dame this week, and Pitt's Golden Panthers are flying West to meet the University of Washington.

In addition, the schedule for September's last week-end lists such games as New York University-Colgate, Temple-Georgetown, Nebraska-Indiana, Duke-Davidson, Rice-Vanderbilt, Southern Methodist-Oklahoma and Texas Christian-U. C. L. A.

Of course, 12 years ago all these were not "big time" football colleges, but the ones that were did not play their equals at the start of the season. The custom of starting with two or three setups before running into the important games late in October held good then. The first-game scores of 1927—like Georgetown 80, Lenoir-Rhyne 0, and Temple 110, Blue Ridge 0—were samples of what could and often did happen.

Things Have Changed

This week's program, bringing the first general action despite the 100 or so games already played, shows that things have changed since the colleges began paying more attention to the cash customers. Of the 18 teams listed above, only Davidson and Vanderbilt already have played. And Davidson's Wildcats took an 18-14 setback from North Carolina State Saturady, while the Commodores were held to a 13-13 tie by Tennessee Tech last Wednesday.

Other noteworthy games last week end saw North Carolina pile up one of the biggest scores ever made in Southern Conference competition, 50-0, against The Citadel. Wake Forest, another title contender, beat South Carolina, 19-7.

Most of the other teams in the Southern loop and Florida and Mississippi State of the Southeastern opened successfully against minor opposition. Arkansas and Texas A. and M. of the Southwest Conference and Iowa State of the Big Six also started well, but on the West Coast Washington State had difficulty beating Gonzaga, 19-6.

All Business

This week, however, it is all business. A few big teams, mostly in the East, have warm-up games on their schedules. Most of the "Ivy League" members will wait another week before opening the season. But to make up for that, there are big games in all sections.

A few of them are Manhattan-Holy Cross, Furman-Army and William and Mary-Navy in the East and Marquette-Wisconsin, Arizona-Minnesota and Colorado-Missouri, in the mid-West. Down South, North Carolina and Wake Forest may settle part of the Southern Conference race offhand, while Mississippi and Louisiana State will open the Southeastern Conference race. Clemson-Tulane, Arkansas-Mississippi State and V. M. I.-Kentucky are good pairings.

The Southwest features intersectional clashes such as Florida-Texas and Centenary (beaten twice by small college rivals) against Texas A. and M., Iowa State-Denver and Santa Clara-Utah are tops for the Rocky Mountain region, while the Pacific Coast Conference campaign will begin with Southern California facing Oregon and Stanford playing Oregon State.

Canadian Entry Takes Gold Cup Race on Potomac

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Canadian entry, Miss Canada III, from Toronto, yesterday won the 13th annual President's Cup Regatta Gold Cup race, leaving the lone American boat, Notre Dame, far behind.

In the three-heat race, Miss Canada won a first and a second place Saturday, and a first yesterday.

Notre Dame, owned by Herbert Mendelson of Detroit and piloted by young Dan Arena of Oakland, Calif., won Saturday's first head.

Son of Owner

The Canadian boat—piloted by Harold Wilson, Toronto University student, and son of the owner—won the final heat by a quarter-mile.

From the starting gun to the closing boom, Notre Dame was never in the race.

The famed Gold Cup event narrowed to a two-boat affair when Zal Zimmons' entry from Greenwich, Conn., struck a submerged object Saturday and tore off her propeller. Earlier, So Long, owned by L. J. Fageol, of Los Angeles, had broken an inner strut, and been forced from competition.

It was the second straight year that a foreign boat won the trophy. Count Theo Rossi of Italy won last year in his Alagyi.

Average Speed

Miss Canada's best average speed was 64.668 miles-an-hour in yesterday's heat. Her fastest lap was in the same heat—the third lap, when she zoomed over the Potomac at 67.872 miles-an-hour.

The President's Cup records are: 66.24 m. p. h., and 70.86, both set by Count Rossi.

The point score on the race: Miss Canada—1,900; Notre Dame—1,000; So Long—225.

The Canadian boat got credit for an extra 400 points for having the fastest heat, and 400 more for the fastest race.

Fay Crocker Wins

GLEN HEAD, N. Y., Sept. 25 (AP)—Fay Crocker of Montevideo, Uruguay, and Jimmy Lee of Ridgefield, Conn., former Georgetown University golfer, yesterday won the mixed foursomes golf tourney at the Women's National Club by defeating Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Vare of Philadelphia, the 1936 winners, two up.

Where To Dine

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Dinners 50c

Bostwick Field In Major Upset Over Greentree

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—George H. (Pete) Bostwick, noted amateur steeplechase jockey, the smallest big-time polo player and the man who made polo popular by running high-goal games at low prices, has added the national open title to his laurels.

His Bostwick Field team, including Robert and Ebby Gerry and Eric Tyrrell-Martin, collected the crown at Meadow Brook Club yesterday by upsetting Tommy Hitchcock's great Greentree quartet, 8-7. But it was essentially Pete's triumph.

Bostwick organized the team, helped round up the pony string and sacrificed the glory of scoring goals to improve team play. At No. 1, the customary goal-shooting spot, he didn't tally once, but concentrated upon defensive plays.

The winners' team play and their speedier mounts were largely responsible for the victory. It was all the more surprising because John Hay Whitney, captain and back on the Greentree side, had borrowed the string of ponies of his cousin, C. V. Whitney, to strengthen his team's mounting.

Ebby Gerry was the outstanding individual player, scoring four times and making a remarkable save of one of Bob Skene's shots to keep Greentree from tying the score in the last minute.

Greentree, with Peter Grace and the Australian, Skene, riding in front of Hitchcock and Whitney, will get a chance to retrieve some laurels Wednesday when it plays C. B. Wrightsman's Texas Rangers in the final of the Monty Waterbury Cup tournament, the season's biggest high goal handicap.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 24

International League Final Playoff

Rochester 2, Newark 1. (Rochester wins series, 4-3.)

Pacific Coast League Playoffs

Los Angeles 12-5; Seattle 3-1.
Sacramento 4, San Francisco 3.

Dixie Series

Fort Worth (Texas) 10; Nashville (Southern) 2.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 23

East

Drexel 20, Blue Ridge 0.
Niagra 10, Detroit Tech 7.
Norwich 33, Hyannis (Mass) Teachers 0.
Waynesburg 14, Potomac 9.

Mid-West

Iowa State 19, Coe 0.
Toledo 39, Valparaiso 0.
Western Kentucky Teachers 14, Ohio U. 7.
Ohio Wesleyan 27, Alma 0.
Butler 16, Ball State 0.
Stevens Point (Wis.) Teachers 7, Stout Institute 6.
Carroll (Wis.) 13, Milwaukee Teachers 6.
Luther 12, Western Union 7.
Iowa Wesleyan 7, Augustana (Ill.) 6.
Hamline 6, Macalester 6, tie.
Huron 7, Valley City (N. D.) Teachers 0.
St. Norbert 0, Wheaton 0, tie.

South

North Carolina 50, The Citadel 0.
Clemson 18, Presbyterian 0.
Virginia Tech 26, Randolph-Macon 0.
Virginia Military 41, Roanoke 0.
William and Mary 31, Guilford 6.
Mississippi State 45, Howard 0.
Mercer 12, Wofford 0.
Morehead (Ky.) Teachers 13, West Liberty 0.
Eastern Kentucky Teachers 21, Carson-Newman 7.
Rollins 14, Appalachian 7.
Virginia 26, Hampden-Sydney 0.

Southwest

Texas A. and M. 32, Oklahoma A and M. 0.
Arkansas 32, Central (Okla.) Teachers 6.

No-Hitter

ODESSA, Texas, Sept. 25 (AP)—Clyde "Lefty" Humphrey turned in a 10-inning no-hit, no-run game here yesterday as the Texon Oilers won the mythical West Texas semi-pro championship by downing the Hamlin Oilers 1-0.

Humphrey whiffed nine and walked one.

Walter Hagen has captained the U. S. Ryder Cup team seven times.

Ready to Go —By Pap'

Bill
-DE CORREVONT-
-THE SCHOOL BOY SENSATION OF 1937 IS MAKING HIS FIRST BID FOR A VARSITY BERTH ON THE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY ELEVEN
REMEMBER HIS NUMBER -BILL IS DESTINED TO MAKE IT FAMOUS
25
BILL PILED UP 204 POINTS IN HIS SENIOR YEAR AT AUSTIN (CHICAGO) HIGH SCHOOL...
...AND SCORED AT LEAST ONCE IN EVERY GAME
THE WILDCATS HAVE PLENTY OF VETERANS ON HAND SO BILL HAS HIS WORK CUT OUT
PAP

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Coach Lynn Waldorf of Northwestern has shown little inclination in early workouts to brush aside veteran backs to make room for Bill De Correvont, the extravagantly publicized schoolboy star of two seasons ago. One gets the impression that De Correvont will have to earn his place on the team the hard way if he is to succeed.

The sophomore youngster, naturally, was anxious to get No. 39, the number he wore while piling up an amazing total of 204 points in 1937 for Austin High School. But his request was ignored and he received No. 25. Very likely, the "first come, first served" policy of the Wildcats' equipment room is the best explanation.

De Correvont was the schoolboy grid sensation of 1937. He scored at least one touchdown in every contest he played, on one occasion carried the ball 10 times and scored nine touchdowns. In and around Chicago he was a great attraction, from 8,000 to 15,000 fans turning out to see games in which he was slated to play. His greatest triumph was scored before a crowd of more than 110,000 in Soldiers Field when he passed Austin High School to the city championship over St. Leo's. In that game, Bill scored three touchdowns and tossed the forward pass that accounted for the fourth.

Sifting bids from all over the country, De Correvont cast his lot with Northwestern, Five of his teammates from Austin are on the present Wildcat squad.

Last fall De Correvont was buried in freshman athletics and the ballyhoo which followed his schoolboy exploits died down. The chances are that Coach Waldorf will proceed cautiously with the youth who may be pressing to live up to his advance notices. Waldorf has plenty of veteran material on hand, so does not hurry Bill. With all the natural football talent De Correvont possesses, he is almost certain to rise to the heights before his varsity career over. —Pap

Omaha Is Granted Hockey Franchise

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (AP)—The American Hockey Association has formally ratified Omaha's application for a franchise, making the circuit a seven-club organization for the impending season.

The Board of Governors officially accepted Omaha's bid yesterday at a league meeting during which the National Hockey League's playing code was adopted in its entirety.

The Association voted to discard its "sudden death" playoff system in tie games. Henceforth two overtime periods of 10 minutes each will be played in case of a tie.

William F. Grant of Kansas City gave the Governors his resignation as President of the league but they refused to accept it and asked him to continue in office until a successor could be found. The league this winter will be composed of Omaha, Minneapolis, Tulsa, St. Paul, Kansas City, Wichita and St. Louis.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	93	54	.633
St. Louis	89	57	.610
Brooklyn	78	66	.542
Chicago	69	69	.537
New York	73	72	.503
Pittsburgh	67	81	.453
Boston	60	83	.420
Philadelphia	44	101	.303

Results Sept. 23

New York 6, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 5.
Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 22, Philadelphia 4.
Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 0.

Results Sept. 24

New York 5, Boston 4.
Boston 3, New York 2.
St. Louis 9, Chicago 1.
Cincinnati 13, Pittsburgh 3.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 1.

Burleigh Jacobs, Jr., holder of the Wisconsin amateur golf championship, hails from Milwaukee.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Walters and Di Maggio Deserving

Back in 1911, when Connie Mack's White Elephants were ruling the baseball world and the Yankees—believe it or not—were wandering around in the second division of the American League, the men who inhabit the press boxes decided that what the majors needed were valuable player awards. So, with the unanimous support of the league fathers, the scribes created a Chalmers Award. A trophy was passed along annually to the individual in each big circuit who towered above the rank and file.

The Chalmers trophy prospered for four years. Frank Schulte, Larry Doyle, Jake Daubert and Johnny Evers dominated the National field. Ty Cobb, Tris Speaker Walter Johnson and Eddie Collins—all in the Hall of Fame at Cooperstown—gained the plaudits of the writers in the American. When the 1915 campaign rolled over the hill, however, the award was abandoned, as the record books vaguely explain, "because conditions made it seem possible to withdraw the selection."

League Award

In 1922 the American League started an award of its own, and in '24 was joined by the National. The scribes still played the leading roles, but votes were cast to the league headquarters instead of to the president of the Baseball Writers' Association. This league action continued for several years. Suddenly, however, the executives discovered an angle which had previously escaped them. They came to realize that the players were "cashing" their trophies the following spring, when it came time to talk contract. The valuable award winners shouted long and loud if their prominence was not richly rewarded in salary. It was this fact which prompted the officials to drop the practice at the close of 1929. The American League stopped in '28, but the National continued on another year because plans had already been made for the '29 award when decision to drop it was reached.

However, the writers were soon at it again. The Sporting News, the only baseball paper of its kind in the country, consented to take the responsibility of the award. For the past 10 years now, a committee of Writers' Association veterans has annually been cooperating with the St. Louis publication in naming the outstanding players. The selections have become a regular duty for the boys behind the typewriters. They wouldn't miss it for anything.

Scribes Now At Work

As this is being written—perhaps still to the discomfort of the executives—a team of scribes is collaborating on the 1939 awards. Last year, you may remember, Ernie Lombardi and Jimmy Foxx were the recipients. The baseball thermometer rises and falls rapidly, however, and without notice. Ernie and Jimmy are no longer at the head of their respective fields. New men will soon replace them. Who will they be?

Candidates are as numerous as home runs at Yankee Stadium, if you can take the word of the so-called experts. For example, at least 10 deserving characters are lined up on the National side. There are Bucky Walters, Buck McCormick, Paul Derringer and Billy Werber at Cincinnati; Curt Davis, Johnny Mize and Jimmy Brown at St. Louis; Mel Ott at the Polo Grounds; Luke Hamlin, Brooklyn's "Hot Potato"; Bill Lee at Chicago, and hustling Morrie Arnovich at Phillie.

American Leaders

The American League offers Joe Di Maggio, Bill Dickey, Red Ruffing and Frank Crosetti at New York; Ted Williams and Lefty Grove at Fenway Park; Bobby Feller at Cleveland; Clint Brown, the "Iron Man" of the White Sox; Dutch Leonard, the Washington knuckleball ace; Bob Johnson of the Athletics, and George McQuinn at St. Louis. The woods are full of them. Name 10 men in each circuit and still you have forgotten many deserving individuals.

The heaviest sentiment, though, lingers over the heads of Walters and Di Mag. Bucky's mound record this year is one of the most brilliant in modern baseball. They said the heat of summer would catch up with his seemingly frail build. But it didn't. And because it didn't, the Reds are running toward their first World Series in 20 years. Di Mag? Well, Joe is the same great ball player who has been the heavy cannon in the four straight sweep of the Yankees.

Pennant Race At a Glance

By the Associated Press

Roaring headlong into each other with a pair of seven-game winning streaks, the Cincinnati Reds and St. Louis Cardinals made ready today for a four-game series that probably will decide the National League pennant.

The Reds have the advantage of a 3½-game lead and the games will be played on their home grounds, Crosley Field, starting with a doubleheader tomorrow.

Cincinnati could lose three of the four games against the Cardinals and still win the pennant by beating Pittsburgh in three contests that remain at the end of the season.

But it must stop St. Louis at least once—an assignment on which both the Chicago Cubs and Brooklyn Dodgers have failed within the last week.

The Cardinals, on the other hand, must win all their games with the Reds, and three others remaining with the Cubs, to head off the leaders if the Reds should continue their mastery over the Pirates.

This could be done. In 1935 the Cubs won 21 games in a row during September to squeeze into the championship. The Cardinals beat Chicago 9-1 yesterday for their seventh straight and 13th in 15 games.

The Reds beat the Pirates 11-2 yesterday for their fifth victory in three days, seventh straight and 16th in 20 contests.

As both clubs rested through today's open date, this was the standing:

	Won	Lost	Games Behind	Games to Play
Cincinnati	93	54		7
St. Louis	89	57	3½	7*

*One game with New York canceled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	104	43	.707
Boston	87	60	.592
Chicago	83	65	.561
Cleveland	82	66	.554
Detroit	77	70	.524
Washington	63	85	.426
Philadelphia	53	95	.358
St. Louis	41	106	.279

Results Sept. 23

Boston 10, Philadelphia 8.
New York 7, Washington 1.
Detroit 6, Cleveland 3.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 9, St. Louis 4.

Results Sept. 24

Detroit 2, Cleveland 1.
Detroit 9, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 11, St. Louis 5.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 3.
Boston 9, Philadelphia 6.
New York 5, Washington 2.

Rochester Meets Louisville Next

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 25 (AP)—It's Rochester vs. Louisville in baseball's "Little World Series" with the minor league's post-season classic getting underway here tomorrow night.

Winner over Buffalo in the preliminary playoffs four games to one, Rochester clinched the right to meet the Colonels of the American Association by a 2-to-1 victory over the Newark Bears last night. The win gave Rochester the series 4 games to 3.

Louisville finished fourth in the regular American Association playing season, then eliminated Minneapolis and Indianapolis to enter the annual classic.

Rochester, with Billy Southworth at the helm, finished in second place in the International League, four games behind the pennant-winning Jersey City Giants. Southworth piloted Rochester in the Little World Series four times previously, from 1928 through 1931.

Bill Burwell, veteran Association moundsman, has been handling the Colonels since illness sidetracked Donie Bush, regular Louisville manager.

Miami Open Dec. 14-17

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—The 16th annual $10,000 Miami open golf tournament will be played Dec. 14-17.

H. H. Arnold, Manager of the Municipal golf course, announced the dates. The event, which Harold (Jug) McSpaden won last year, will pay $2,500 for first place.

Leafs at St. Catharines

TORONTO, Sept. 25 (CP)—The Toronto Daily Star said Saturday that Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League will train at St. Catharines this fall and will assemble there early next month.

Giants Get Off To Good Start In Pro League

National Pro Football League

Western Division

Club	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst
Detroit	2	0	45	26
Green Bay	2	0	35	26
Chicago Bears	1	1	48	42
Chicago Cardinals	1	2	33	33
Cleveland	0	2	33	35

Eastern Division

New York	1	0	13	3
Washington	1	0	7	0
Brooklyn	2	1	42	46
Pittsburgh	0	2	7	23
Philadelphia	0	2	8	20

Results Sept. 24

Green Bay 21, Chicago Bears 16.
Chicago Cardinals 10, Pittsburgh 0.
New York 13, Philadelphia 3.
Detroit 27, Brooklyn 7.

Games Next Sunday

Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
New York at Washington.
Detrdit at Chicago Cardinals (night).
Cleveland at Green Bay.
Chicago Bears at Pittsburgh.

CHICAGO, Sept, 25 (AP)—The New York Giants, pro football champions, and the runner-up Green Bay Packers already have shown they expect to take up this fall where they left off in last season's brilliant campaign.

Both are away to good starts and now tied for the top spot in their respective divisions of the league. The Giants opened their title defense yesterday with a 13-to-3 victory over the Philadelphia Eagles, and Green Bay cut loose with a 21-to-16 decision over the Chicago Bears.

Field Goals Count

The Eagles took a 3-0 lead on the Giants in the opening period when Hank Reese booted a field goal from the 12 but the resourceful champs countered with field goals by Ken Strong and Ward Cuff, then added a touchdown in the final quarter by Tuffy Leemans.

The Packers spotted the bears 13 points in the first half and then swarmed over them with three touchdowns in the third period. Fumbles beat the Bears, giving the Packers their last two markers after they had marched 71 yards for their first score.

Milt Gantenbien recovered Joe Maniaci's fumble on the Bears' 11 and from there Green Bay pushed it over. Shortly afterward Dick Schwiedler dropped a punt and the ball rolled across the goal line where Tom Greenfield, Packer center, dropped on it for the third touchdown. The Bears added their final three points on Jack Manders' 38-yard field goal in the last period.

The victory gave the Packers two wins in as many games and the Bears an even break in two games.

Trailing 7 to 6 through three periods, Detroit smothered Brooklyn with three touchdowns in the last period for a 27-to-7 victory, putting the Lions into a first place tie with Green Bay in the western division.

Missed Twice

The Lions muffed two scoring chances early, then unleashed an aerial attack featuring Rookie Johnny Pingel that brought victory. Jim Moscrip kicked three points after touchdowns from placement.

Marshall Goldberg, former All-America star of Pittsburgh, led the Chicago Cardinals to their first league decision, Pittsburgh's Pirates bowing by 10 to 0. Goldberg, playing his first pro league game, cracked tackle for four yards in the first period for the game's only touchdown. Regis Monahan added the other four points with a point after touchdown and a field goal from the 28-yard line.

In the only other league game of the week Brooklyn defeated Cleveland's Rams last Wednesday, 23 to 12.

Rookies' College Grid Fame Pays Dividends in Pro Ranks

The Growth of Pro Football
Fourth in a Series

By Dillon Graham
Sports Editor, AP Feature Service

Professional football's fattest salaries go to rookies—big-name college stars who cash in quickly on reputations made on the university fields.

Harold (Red) Grange of Illinois got $50,000 for his first month of pro performances in 1925. Last year Colorado's All-America halfback, Whizzer White, was tops with $15,000 from the Pittsburgh Pirates. In 1937 Sammy Baugh was the top celebrity.

This year another pair of All-America backs head the list. Marshall (Biggie) Goldberg, Pittsburgh's ace, will get $11,500 from the Chicago Cardinals, and the Philadelphia Eagles will pay Davey O'Brien of Texas Christian about the same. Probably a dozen other stars will make over $5,000. Some of those players will do as well, on a basis of 11 championship games, as did Babe Ruth with his $80,000 top salary for 154 baseball games.

About $100 A Game

The average National league player gets around $100 a game. Players on minor league teams average $50. Players on championship teams also get a "cut" of any exhibition or post-season contests.

Among last year's college headliners who are pro freshmen this season are Columbia's Sid Luckman, Oklahoma's Hugh McCullough, Michigan State's Johnny Pingel, Mississippi's Parker Hall, Carnegie Tech's Ray Carnelly and Baylor's Billy Patterson.

Many fans think the pros play a faster, more thrilling game than the college boys. The pros do take more gambles. They seldom freeze a lead. They're out to score all the points they can, for, in their wide-open games with passes from any and every location, a rival can overtake them almost in the twinkling of an eye.

A Defeat Not Ruinous

Where a defeat or a tie often ruins a college team's chances of a conference championship, the pros usually can take one or two defeats without being sidetracked. The league is so well balanced that it is almost impossible to escape a setback. The New York Giants lost two games last season, but won the championship.

Veterans of college play find there's plenty still to be learned after they join the pro ranks. Many a college backfield star is just another back when he turns pro. Red Grange was a shining example. After two years as a pro Grange said he had improved 100 per cent.

Heartly (Hunk) Anderson, Detroit's line coach, says it takes the best college lineman at least three years to reach his peak in professional competition because of different playing conditions and more expert opposition.

Cincinnati-St. Louis Series A Natural as Season Closes

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25 (AP)—Say what you will, the Reds got it back the hard way and there's the measure of the team that's ready to lay the Cards on the table or over the barrel.

Only last Tuesday the Phillies, humble as they should be, blasted a full game off the Reds' 3½-game lead in the National League with a 13-1 smash that shook the very foundations of Cincinnati faith.

Now, as the boys take their first day of rest in two weeks and prepare for tomorrow's supreme double-struggle with the second-place St. Louis people, they are back up there and those Cards haven't lost a game all the time.

Pittsburgh March

This grand show came during the Reds' triumphant march through the five-game Pittsburgh series which closed yesterday with Paul Derringer's 24th win, 11 to 2.

Series included two doubleheaders and the Reds regained the lost margin by taking both while the Cards won single games.

Say that the Pirates were easy picking and they were, but remember, they had a little bill to settle—all the trouble the Reds made last year when Pittsburgh had pennant delusions. That bill is still due and payable and the Reds hope it's a bad debt.

Four-Game Series

Well, what's the future hold? Mainly those four earth-shaking games with the Cards, two tomorrow and one each Wednesday and Thursday, and if the earth isn't shaking the Cincinnati fans are—from pure joy at the "natural" provided by the schedule makers.

Of the series itself, you can predict anything you like. When the Reds and Cards get together, that's all they get. They have beaten each other nine times this year and two games were ties. From such a form chart they should divide the series, barring rain, which hasn't barred anything here for three weeks and the farmers are howling.

Won Seven Straight

Further, both teams have just won seven-straight, which cancels out the confusion of all but second-guessers.

Now, should the series go both ways, the Cards can pay demurrage on their sidetracked championship plans until 1940. The Reds would still be 3½ games ahead with but three games to play.

If the Reds could count on taking their last three games from Pittsburgh, they would need but one game from the Cards, but that might be Pie Traynor's chance to make a nuisance of himself. The Cards wind up with three against Chicago, whom they have licked 11 of 19 times.

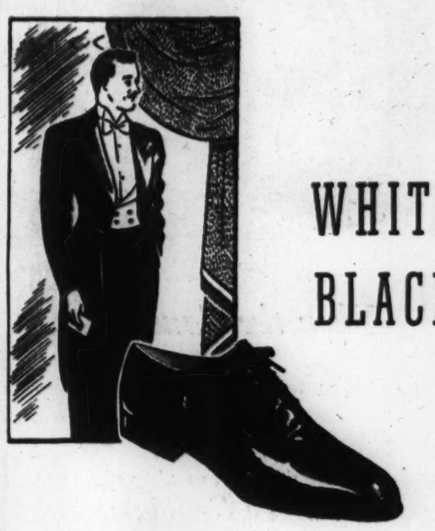
Derringer and Walters

Ray Blades' little charges can count on facing the great pitching firm of Derringer and Walters, which has beaten them six of eight tries. Bucky will pitch one tomorrow and Gene Thompson the other, probably against Curt Davis and Mort Cooper. Gene hasn't any record against them yet, but he's been hot recently. Then, if Lee Grissom, whom they have beaten thrice, can show the goods he threw at Pittsburgh, it's all over.

All of which may mean nothing to the slugging trust of Medwick, Mize, Slaughter & Co.

National League directors have approved St. Louis as the site of the 1940 All-Star game.

Yankees amassed a combined score of 33 to 2 in a double header with the Washington Solons.



WHITE TIE
BLACK TIE

Many of the world's leading shoe dealers advertise regularly in The Christian Science Monitor. They are a man's best source for the impeccably correct shoe for formal wear. Indeed, their counsel is reliable on the question of the right shoes for all occasions.

Curtain Going Up Tonight on a New Theater Season in Boston

New Kaufman-Hart Comedy To Make Bow at Plymouth

At the Plymouth this evening the autumn theater season will be officially opened by the first performance of George S. Kaufman's and Moss Hart's new play, "The Man Who Came to Dinner." The company, which has been rehearsing under the direction of Mr. Kaufman, tried its paces before an audience at Hartford Saturday. After its two weeks here are concluded, the play is scheduled to go into the Music Box Theater in New York.

By this time, everyone must be aware that the central character in the story is supposed to be more or less modeled after Alexander Woollcott; but how much resemblance there may be in the finished work can be told better after the first performance than in advance. The leading role will be acted by Monty Woolley. Among the others who will appear before the footlights among Donald Oenslager's settings are Edith Atwater, Carol Goodner, John Hoysradt, Theodore Newton, Joseph Macauley, Dudley Clements, Virginia Hammond, Barabar Woodell, Ruth Vivian, and David Burns. Somewhere in the back of the house it may be possible to catch glimpses of Mr. Kaufman and Mr. Hart.

* * *

'Emperor Jones' Tuesday

At the Peabody Playhouse another aspect of the season will open Tuesday when the New England Repertory players present Eugene O'Neill's "Emperor Jones." The engagement is scheduled for a week. Frank Silvera will have the part of the Emperor. The production has been directed by Edwin Burr Pettet.

* * *

Copley to Open Oct. 12

Plans are going ahead for a stock company at the Copley the opening date is now announced for Thursday, Oct. 12, with Emlyn Williams' play, "Night Must Fall," as the first production. The leading role will be played by Erford Gage. The company is under the management of Alan Gray Holmes.

* * *

'Gibson Girls' Coming?

Over the week end, word reached town of a new musical show, "Gibson Girls" by title, which might be expected early in November. But there was no information about where it might be booked. Simone Simon is to have the leading role.

Miss Simon is reported to be on her way from France, where she spent the summer, to New York. The libretto for the new show is credited to Stephen Powys, and the music is to be contributed by Johnny Mercer and Hoagy Carmichael

It likewise is said that "Madam, Will You Walk," the late Sidney Howard's play, to be produced by the Playwrights Company, may be expected in Boston in December.

* * *

Booking Questions

There now seems to be a little uncertainty about whether Maxwell Anderson's play, "Key Largo," scheduled to arrive here on Nov. 13 under the banner of the Playwright's Company, will tenant the Plymouth or go into the Colonial.

"Abe Lincoln in Illinois" apparently is to be here for only the week of Oct. 23 at the Opera House. That seems to lend weight to the belief that "Hot Mikado," expected to arrive on Oct. 30, may follow it into the Opera House; but there is still some question about where the latter show will go.

* * *

Seats for Abbott Show

At the Shubert, seats went on sale today for "Too Many Girls," George Abbott's production of the musical show by Richard Rodgers, Lorenz Hart, and George Marion, Jr. It begins a two weeks try-out engagement next Monday.

The company of 70 includes Marcy Westcott, Hal LeRoy, Mary Jane Walsh, Richard Kollmar, Desi Arnaz, Eddie Bracken, Nadine Gae, Ivy Scott, James MacColl, Clyde Fillmore, Hans Robert, Byron Shores, and Leila Ernst. The settings, at a mythical institution of learning called Pottawatomie College, have been designed by Jo Mielziner, and the costumes by Raoul Pene du Bois. Dances have been staged by Robert Alton.

* * *

Dollar Top in New York

A popular price experiment with "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" is announced for New York starting next Monday when the company moves from the Plymouth to the more capacious Adelphi theater. Orchestra seats will sell at $1.10, and those in the balcony at 55 and 83 cents.

* * *

Guild Play Plans to Stay

The Theater Guild's production of Philip Barry's "Philadelphia Story" is expected to be in New York until the Christmas holidays at least. Seats are offered at the Shubert Theater through Dec. 16, or 12 weeks in advance.

* * *

Author Reads His Play

The Mercury Theater in New York witness of some out-of-the-ordinary theatrical doings before Orson Welles expatriated himself to Hollywood, was the scene of another unusual event last evening as author Alexander King read his play, "Profound Bow to Memory," to an audience composed mostly of people in or near the theater world. Like the occasion itself, "Profound Bow to Memory" is an unorthodox piece, inspired by Peter von Altenberg, a Viennese poet whom Mr. King admires greatly.

Vandamm Studio

Monty Woolley Edith Atwater John Hoysradt

In "The Man Who Came to Dinner" opening tonight at the Plymouth

The Worcester Music Festival Looks Back to the Fifties

Worcester, Mass.

The Worcester Music Festival's long record of continuous service has been founded on its chorus. Whatever other forms of music or its allied arts Worcester may present, it will always wish to be known for a choral festival. Its beginnings were humble, originating in the homely industry of various singing societies in Worcester and the nearby towns. The first "musical convention" held in Worcester, in 1858, contained choruses from the "Messiah" and "Creation," and followed a pattern popular for some decades after Lowell Mason's keynote Boston conventions of 1836 and 1840, days of elementary instruction in note-reading and singing being followed by a formal concert in which all joined in singing the music studied during the convention.

The Worcester County Musical Convention, formally organized in 1863, had 25 towns and villages represented. The next year funds were raised by public subscription for an organ, which served for many years in the hall of the Mechanics Association. The first complete oratorio attempted was "Judas Maccabeus," in 1866, under Carl Zerrahn, conductor of Boston's Handel and Haydn Society. The instrumental accompaniment was supplied by a quintet and a double-bass. During the following years Worcester developed a prodigious appetite for oratorios and cantatas of solid substance and length.

Soon after 1870, the name of the governing body was changed to the Worcester County Musical Association and the programs assumed much of their present type, employing orchestras of standard size and enlisting the co-operation of well-known soloists. Mechanics Hall, scene of the first convention of 1858, continued to be a gracious host to this enterprise until the completion of the Worcester Auditorium in October, 1935.

Worcester in 81 seasons has presented 79 programs.

Carl Zerrahn continued as choral conductor until 1897, being followed by George W. Chadwick, 1898-1901; Wallace Goodrich, 1902-1907; Arthur Mees, 1908-1919; Nelson P. Coffin, 1920-1923; Henry Hadley, 1924; Albert Stoessel, 1925 to the present. It was formerly the custom to secure associate conductors for the purely orchestral concerts—Victor Herbert, Franz Kneisel, Gustave Strube, Thaddeus Rich, and Rene Pollain. In Mr. Stoessel was found a leader able and willing to conduct the entire program, thus giving the festival new unity of structure and presentation.

Worcester has to its credit the first performance of these American works: Victor Herbert's "The Captive," in 1891; Chadwick's "Judith" in 1901; Converse's "Job" in 1907; Grainger's "Marching Song of Democracy" in 1917; Hadley's "Ode to Music," in 1917; his "Resurgam" in 1924; Stoessel's "Festival Fanfare," "It was a Lover and his Lass," and "Hymn to Diana" in 1933 and Nabakoff's "Job" in 1934. It is interesting to note that Albert Stoessel's "Festival Fanfare," "It was a Lover and his Lass," and "Hymn to Diana" were written expressly for the Worcester Music Festival when the Festival first moved into the new Memorial Auditorium in 1933.

These festivals have given the first American performances of many works already known in Europe, such as Bantock's "Omar Khayyam" (Part 1), in 1910; Franck's "Beatitudes," in 1900; Arthur Bliss' "Morning Heroes," in 1931, Vaughan-Williams' "Toward the Unknown Region," in 1933; "Benedicite," in 1932, and "Tudor Portraits" in 1937; Holst's "Three Choral Hymns from the Rig Veda," in 1925; Darke's "Ring Out, ye Crystal Spheres," in 1928; Warlock's "Three Carols," in 1928; Josten's "Ode for St. Cecilia's Day," in 1929; Walton's "Sieste," in 1930; Monteverdi's "Sonata Sopra," in 1926; Kodály's "Te Deum" in 1937 and Pilloís' "Rhapsodie Mediterranienne," in 1932.

* * *

The Worcester Festival, as well as hearing the greatest established singers and instrumentalists, has maintained a policy of encouraging young promising artists. The soundness of this plan has been verified many times through the long list of world famous artists who boast their beginnings at Worcester. They return in later years with a great spirit of loyalty and a gratefulness for opportunities offered at a time when opportunities were scarce. One of the substantial satisfactions of the management at Worcester through all the years has been the justified pride in the outstanding success of its "youngsters."

Financial profits disappeared from these festivals many years ago, but the present régime has developed a system of support by which several hundred people give annually sums ranging from $10 to $100. It is hoped that this may be eliminated eventually by a sufficient increase in the permament endowment.

Opera, sung in English, became an integral part of the Worcester Festival scheme in 1933 when the resources of the new Auditorium made it possible. It immediately became an indispensable, and soon the most popular evening in the festival week. Furthermore, it became the means of giving opportuninty to young and promising singers who were on the threshold of their careers, although Metropolitan artists also were included in the casts.

* * *

Following are the programs for this year's festival Oct. 2-7;

Monday Evening, Oct. 2
At a Solemn Musick ..... Parry
Chorus and Orchestra
Sea Symphony ..... R. Vaughan-Williams
Soprano, Baritone, Chorus and Orchestra
Helen Jepson, Soprano
Robert Weede, Baritone
Group of Arias
Helen Jepson
Three Nocturnes for Orchestra .. Debussy
La Valse ..... Ravel

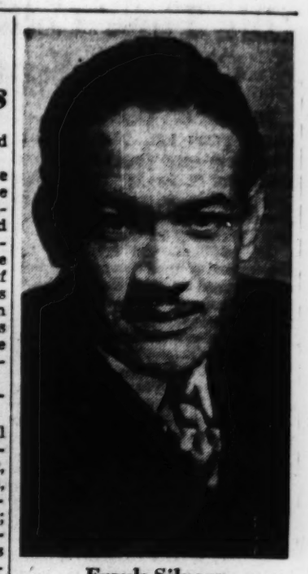
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 3
Song of the Fates ..... Brahms
Chorus and Orchestra
Fountains of Rome ..... Respighi
Concerto for Piano
Simon Barer
Songs of Conquest (four unaccompanied choruses) ..... Harl McDonald
Till Eulenspiegel ..... Richard Strauss

Thursday Evening, Oct. 5
Symphony in One Movement .....
Samuel Barber
Hora Novissima ..... Horatio Parker
For Soloists, Chorus and Orchestra
Agnes Davis, Soprano
Viola Silva, Contralto
William Hain, Tenor
Gean Greenwell, Baritone

Friday Evening, Oct. 6
Artist's Night
Overture to "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Group of Arias
Gladys Swarthout
Sierra Morena
Fandango ..... Emerson Whithorne
Group of Songs With Piano
Gladys Swarthout
Two Spirituals ..... Noble Cain
(a) I'se Mighty Tired
(b) Joshua Fit de Battle ob Jericho
"Onward, Ye Peoples" ..... J. Sibelius

Saturday Morning, Oct. 7, at 11 o'clock
Concert for Young People
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Nocturne Scherzo and Wedding March
from "Midsummer Night's Dream" .....
Mendelssohn
Peter and the Wolf ..... Prokofieff
An Orchestral Fairy Tale
Walter Howe, Conductor
Dance of the Hours from "La Gioconda" .....
Ponchielli

Saturday Evening, Oct. 7
Opera Night
I. Pagliacci ..... Leoncavallo
II. Gianni Schicchi ..... Puccini



Frank Silvera

In the production of "Emperor Jones" opening Tuesday at the Peabody Playhouse.

Shabelevsky Forms New Dance Company

Yurek Shabelevsky, until recently premier danseur of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo and of the Educational Ballets (Australian company), will appear this season at the head of his own company in a production of original choregraphic compositions.

Sponsored by a new producing firm, Gordon Mendelssohn, Inc., the company will begin a tour at the end of October under the management of Mark Byron, Jr.

Shabelevsky is remembered for his appearances in the Ballet Russe, especially as the Tatterdemalion in "Concurrence," the Favorite Slave in "Schéhérazade," the Polovetzian Chief in "Prince Igor," the Jailer in "Symphonie Fantastique," and the Snob in "Boutique Fantasque."

Artists selected by Mr. Shabelevsky to appear with him are Sonia Woizikowska, who has just arrived from London, and Anna Ricarda, an American girl who recently returned from Europe and is to make her American professional début.

Sonia Woizikowska is the daughter of the dancer Leon Woizikowsky. She appeared in the Polish National Ballet during the World's Fair engagement. Although she is still in her teens, her ballet career began in 1935 in the Ida Rubinstein Ballet, in Paris, and continued through her father's company in England and continental Europe (1936) Col. de Basil's Australian company (1937-38), and the Polish National Ballet (1938-39).

The company will carry an orchestral unit under the direction of Eugene Fuerst, formerly conductor of the Russian Grand Opera Company and the Russian Choir. Arrangements are being made for the appearance of the company with symphony orchestras.

Michel Baronoff designed the scenery and costumes, and the latter are being executed by Mme. Karinska.

'What a Life,' Oct. 5

"What a Life," Paramount film version of the play, with Jackie Cooper, Betty Field, John Howard, Janice Logan and Lionel Stander, will have its New England premiere at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters Thursday, Oct. 5.

In 'Four Wives' Cast

Hobart Cavanaugh has been assigned to a featured role in "Four Wives," current Warner production with John Garfield, Priscilla Lane, Claude Rains, and May Robson which will be a sequel to the "Four Daughters" of last season. Michael Curtiz is directing. In the cast are Rosemary Lane, Gale Page, Frank McHugh, Jeffrey Lynn, Eddie Albert, and Lola Lane.

Baby Leroy's 'Come-Back'

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—At seven, Baby Leroy is all set for a film comeback.

Out of the movies some five years, he will be known in his new career as Lonnie Leroy.

Paramount studio said production would start in about two weeks at Albany, Ga., on "The Biscuit Eater," in which the former infant actor will divide honors with Cordell Hickman, eight-year negro boy, and a hound dog.

National Symphony Orchestra's Plans

Washington, D. C.

Two conductors will share the podium with Hans Kindler during the coming season of the National Symphony Orchestra, which opens Oct. 29, at Constitution Hall.

Carlos Chavez, Mexican composer and conductor, will appear as guest conductor on Feb. 4; and Edwin McArthur, latest native-born recruit to the conducting field, will act as guest director on Feb. 14. Dr. Kindler will conduct the remaining 18 concerts of the winter series.

Chavez, founder and permanent conductor of the Orquesta Sinfonica de Mexico, has appeared with the Philadelphia Orchestra, the New York Philharmonic, the Boston Symphony, the NBC Symphony Orchestra, and other major symphonies. His appearance in Washington will be his first with the National Symphony Orchestra. On that occasion, René LeRoy, French flutist, will be heard as soloist.

Mr. McArthur is better known as accompanist for Kirsten Flagstad and other artists than as a conductor. His appearance as guest director with the National Symphony Orchestra will coincide with that of Mme. Flagstad as soloist.

The ninth season of the National Symphony Orchestra comprises a mid-week series of eight concerts with soloists, a Sunday series of six concerts with soloists, a second Sunday series of six orchestral programs featuring symphonic masterpieces, and a series of 11 students' concerts.

Soloists in the mid-week series include Luboshutz and Nemenoff (Nov. 8); Albert Spalding (Nov. 15); Myra Hess (Jan. 17); Mme. Flagstad (Feb. 14); Marjorie Lawrence (March 6), and Percy Grainger (March 27).

Soloists in the first Sunday series include Moriz Rosenthal (Oct. 29); Nino Martini (Nov. 19); Marcel Maas (Jan. 7); Mr. LeRoy (Feb. 4); Maurice Maréchal (March 3; and Ossy Renardy (March 24).

Talbot

Julie Haydon

Coming to the Plymouth on Oct. 9 in William Saroyan's play, "The Time of Your Life"

Vandamm Studio

Katharine Cornell

In "No Time for Comedy" coming to the Wilbur on Oct. 2.

'Elizabeth' Film Opening Scheduled in California

The world premiere of Warners Technicolor production, "The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," will be held Wednesday night at Beverly Hills, according to word from the California studios. Originally, it was planned to have the premiere in London, but war forced cancellation of those arrangements.

The film is an adaptation by Norman Reilly Raine and Aeneas MacKenzie from Maxwell Anderson's play, "Elizabeth the Queen." Bette Davis appears as Elizabeth and Errol Flynn as the Earl of Essex. In the cast are Olivia de Havilland, Donald Crisp, Vincent Price, Alan Hale, Nanette Fabares, Henry Daniell, Leo G. Carroll, Rosella Towne, Henry Stephenson, Robert Warwick and James Stephenson. Michael Curtiz directed.

Dudley Digges in 'Raffles'

Dudley Digges has one of the chief supporting roles in the new Goldwyn production of "Raffles." David Niven and Olivia de Havilland are starred, and Dame May Whitty has a featured part.

Chicago Dancers to Tour

Grace and Kurt Graff, Chicago dancers, will make their first Eastern tour this fall, giving their first New York concert at the Washington Irving High School in November.

Mrs. Graff, an American girl, educated in Chicago and St. Louis, made her début in Paris as Grace Cornell, after studying ballet and modern forms abroad. It was while she was studying at the Von Laban School in Germany that she met Mr. Graff, who was then solo dancer at the Staatsoper in Berlin, having taken the place vacated by Harald Kreutzberg. He has also danced with the Jooss Ballet.

After their marriage in 1934, the Graffs toured Central Europe, and coming soon after to America, appeared in the Chicago edition of the musical comedy, "As Thousands Cheer." They subsequently filled many theater and concert engagements in the Middle West.

In the fall of 1935, they opened the Graff Little Concert House in Chicago, which has since become famous as an intimate theater of the dance. It was built, decorated, and equipped with lighting mechanism for dance production. The studio has a seating capacity of 200. Here lectures and dance recitals, by the Graffs and other artists, are held throughout the season.

It would be interesting to see these dancers in Boston.

"Singing Earth" and "Behind This Mask" are two of the group works to be presented on tour. The company includes both men and women dancers. M. L.

Maurice Seymour

Grace and Kurt Graff

New York Word's Fair Celebrates Art Week

Art Week will be observed at the New York World's Fair from Thursday through Oct. 4, presenting contemporary art from 79 countries in the International Business Machines' Gallery of Science and Art, a superb collection of European masterpieces dating from 1300 to 1800 in the Masterpieces of Art Building, and 1200 paintings, prints and sculptures by living American artists in the Contemporary Arts Building.

In addition to the three large exhibitions, Art Week will be celebrated by all the foreign pavilions, many of which present important exhibits of native art.

Carl Laemmle

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. (AP)—Carl Laemmle, Sr., 72, pioneer motion picture producer, passed on at his home Sept. 24.

"Uncle Carl," as he was affectionately known in Hollywood, got his start in the movies as a nickelodeon proprietor in Chicago in 1906. He eventually established Universal Studio.

Mr. Laemmle is credited with introducing the star system to the screen and made the first million-dollar picture. He sold out his controlling interest in Universal about three years ago and retired.

Art Exhibitions

Castano Galleries, 66 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings by Rene Joly re Beynac.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Americana.

Copley Society of Boston—Paintings by Edith Clark Chadwick. Through Sept. 29.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street — Miscellaneous exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists—General exhibition by members; paintings, water colors, and sculptures.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street —Fashion's of Yesteryear.

Old Corner Book Store, 35 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Group of pastels by May Marshall Cannon.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Exhibition of Finger-tip paintings by Francis R. Fast. Through Oct. 7.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibition of complete collection of folded and screen fans from plant and animal life in many countries. Through the summer.

Fogg Museum of Art—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sunday, 1 to 5. Print Department: Etchings by Rembrandt, lithographs of Odilon Redon, etchings by Anne Allen after Pillement, prints by Dürer. Fifteenth Century Prints of the Netherlands, Italy, and Germany, water colors by William Blake, prints by Goya; Recent Accessions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum —Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.

When the Campus Goes High Hat

Campus classics rule the day, but when night and swing music arrive the campus fashion stars twinkle brightly. Radiant evening clothes are big attractions now in the college collections of stores that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. They know what it takes to brighten the pursuit of knowledge.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

"A 'Must' for Visitors to New York" —Reader's Digest

1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By Robert E. Sherwood
PLYMOUTH Theatre, W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9156
Evs. 8:35—$2.20 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
(Moves to Adelphi Theatre Monday, October 2)

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor.
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL, W. 41 St. PE. 6-8220. Air-Cooled
Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

The THEATRE GUILD presents
PHILIP BARRY'S COMEDY
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St. Circle 6-5990
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURSDAY and SAT. 2:40
Mail orders until December 16—$1 Seats $1.10

"THE RAINS CAME"
MYRNA TYRONE GEORGE
LOY · POWER · BRENT
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1:30 P.M. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

Commerce and Finance

Steel Plants Nearing Capacity Following Flood of Orders

Business and Industry

Bankers Convene In Seattle For Annual Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—Philip A. Benson, President of the American Bankers' Association, here for the association's annual convention, declared that the Seattle program shows how banks have changed in the past 20 years to primarily service institutions. Profit for themselves is no longer the first objective. Banks aim to render good service just as public utilities do. They want people to like to come in and do business, even the little fellow.

Mr. Benson said that while there is an increasing recognition of social responsibility on the part of the banks this does not mean that they are subscribing to an idea contrary to the American system of free enterprise. Social security is not new. Most of its ideas have been developed through the years by the voluntary action of the people. There should be no encouragement of the idea that it is the function of government to support the people.

Mr Benson also stated there had been in recent months a distinct return of confidence in business and that the public is beginning to realize that financial gain must come through the channels of business and that Government has its own field and business its own field.

Wednesday Big Day

The program as it opens Sept. 25 is largely made up of business meetings of the several divisions of national banks, savings division, state bank division and state secretaries section. Sept. 26 the entire convention will set sail on two of the Canadian Pacific boats for a scenic cruise to Victoria.

Sept. 27 will be the big day of the Association, called to order and addressed by Mr. Benson, who is president of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. Donald Campbell, President of the Chase National Bank, New York will speak on "The Future of the Metropolitan Bank" and Dr. Paul F. Cadman, President American Research Foundation, will speak on "America's Stake in a Free Banking System."

The subject "Investment Problems Confronting Trust and Savings Departments Today" will be handled by O. Paul Decker, Vice-President, American National Bank and Trust Company, Chicago and "Basis for Analysis of Municipal Securities for Bank Investment" by the Honorable Edward A. Wayne, Chief Bank Examiner, Columbia, South Carolina.

Other speakers are:

Dr. Howard H. Preston, Dean of the School of Economics and Business, University of Washington, who speaks on "Social Implications of Banking Changes," the Honorable Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Bruce R Baxter, President, Willamette University, Salem, Ore., speaking on "The American Way."

Close to 14,000 banks will be represented at the Convention and about 3,000 delegates are expected.

The bankers expressed optimism over a noted upturn in business but termed themselves foes of a war boom. Mr. Benson, and Economist Leonard P. Ayres, of Cleveland, Ohio, Chairman of the ABA Research Council, said the country had been experiencing better times since last spring, or before the war. The war, they said, only added to the domestic industrial spurt.

Colonel Ayres, also Chairman of the ABA's powerful Economic Policies Commission, said he favored President Roosevelt's stand on repeal of the embargo clause of the neutrality law.

Urges Caution

SEATTLE (AP) — Philip A. Benson, President of the American Banker's Association, said repeal of the embargo clause of the neutrality law probably would not hurt the country but might encourage reckless industrial expansion.

"I do not see how it could hurt us," the Brooklyn Banker said. "It cannot hurt us financially, but it is more important to keep out of war than make profits. It might enable us to make more profits, but I think we should think a little, before we decide to repeal the embargo clause, to see if there was any chance of it causing us to get into war."

Mr. Benson said there would be higher rates of interest with the demand for money for business expansion. He did not, however, look for any difficulty in the government selling bonds.

"United States Government bonds," he declared, "are the primary security of the world."

He said it "is my opinion that big banks are not selling government bonds."

Two Roads Place Orders For 11,000 Tons of Rails

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Nickel Plate Railroad announced order of 7,000 tons of rails and the affiliated Pere Marquette 4,000 tons for their 1940 programs.

Nickel Plate's 7,000 ton order of 112-pound rails was allocated: Carnegie Illinois 4,550; Inland 1,250 and Bethlehem 1,200.

Pere Marquette's 3,000-ton order of 112-pound rails for United States use was allocated: Carnegie-Illinois 1,410; Inland 1,110 and Bethlehem 480. The remaining 1,000 tons, of 105-pound rails for Canadian use, went to the Algoma Steel Corp. of Canada.

Freight Trucking Breaking Records

By the Associated Press

Washington

The American Trucking Associations reported that freight movement by motor carriers during August reached the highest peak since records were started in 1937.

The 1,007,851 tons moved was 17.8 per cent more than carried in July and 24.7 per cent over the figure for August, 1938, the report said.

Merchandise haulers attributed the increase to a general upswing in business.

Crude Oil Demand In October Placed 3.5 P. C. Above 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines estimated the October daily average domestic market demand for crude oil at 3,590,300 barrels.

This was 79,600 barrels a day more than the estimated September demand and 3.5 per cent more than the actual October demand last year.

The October domestic motor fuel demand was placed at 48,900,000 barrels for the month or about 6 per cent more than the actual demand last October. Motor fuel exports, it was said, likely would reach 4,500,000 barrels or 500,000 more than the forecast of September exports.

Finished gasoline stocks, officials said, probably will show a decline of 1,000,000 barrels in October. Stocks as of August 31, they reported, totalled approximately 73,800,000 barrels.

The Euroean war, so far, did not appear to have laid heavy claim on American petroleum and its products.

"There is no general expectation," the bureau said, "of substantially larger exports of either motor fuel or crude petroleum in October than those shown in the forecast."

Crude oil exports, it was added, might reach 6,700,000 barrels compared with 6,400,000 forecast for September and an actual October export of 6,780,000 in 1938.

Gains in Business Seen in Advertising Lineage, New Orders

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Curtis Publishing Company announced the Oct. 14 issue of the Saturday Evening Post, "long considered by many as a business barometer," will carry a greater volume of advertising than any issue since Sept. 12, 1931.

Walter D. Fuller, President of the company, interpreted the increase as reflecting "normal improvement in conditions" in the United States because all the advertising was placed before the outbreak of the European war.

"This country was very definitely approaching a newborn recovery movement when war broke out," Mr. Fuller said, "and we still have the push forward which was coming to business because of that movement."

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported new business during the week ended Sept. 16 was the largest since 1930.

The report said new orders that week totaled 352,550,000 feet, 3 per cent more than the 1929 seasonal weekly average, and 66 per cent above current production.

The figures were obtained from 505 mills which report to the Association.

Heavy Industry Is Active in Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Heavy industry has returned to robust health in Alabama on the impetus of war-inspired buying which has fired every blast furnace in this region.

Iron and steel mills are providing jobs for approximately 40,000 persons, close to the "boom" peak of 1928.

Iron output is at 100 per cent.

Steel production will hit 86 per cent of capacity next week, highest in two years. Output was at 70 per cent of capacity before the war "scare" orders began.

One well-informed source estimated 5,000 men had been called back to their jobs in heavy industries since Sept. 1. Thousands more who were working part time have been restored to full-time duty.

Steel men here emphatically assert that little of the present business is designed for possible war use.

Elimination of the price differential against southern steel and return of the shipbuilding industry to the Gulf Coast were cited as two factors in the stepped-up southern steel business.

Canadian Carloadings Hit Highest Level Since 1931

OTTAWA (CP)—Carloadings, considered a barometer of business, jumped to 71,274 cars in the week ended Sept. 10, the first full week after Canada had declared a state of war with Germany, it was announced.

They were the highest since 1931, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported, and compared with 60,572 the previous week and 56,580 in the corresponding week a year ago. In the week ended Oct. 24, 1931, carloadings totaled 61,654.

War Exists Before Bullets Fly, Ford Spokesman Avers

Speaking over the radio in the Ford Sunday Evening Hour, William J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Co., said that the state of things in the foreign world the last 25 years could not be designated as peace, but really war, since war first exists as a mental state.

"One of our strangest illusions is to identify war solely with guns! People will sit almost complacently through a terrible and obscene war of mental and spiritual forces and imagine it is peace, who will shriek and be profoundly disturbed the moment a shot is fired. Now, to protect ourselves from so utterly mistaken a view, clearly recognize this: Europe has not slipped from a state of peace into a state of war, but from the mental and spiritual stage of war into its munitions stage. The conception of peace as merely a state of unexploded bombs, must give way to something far more positive.

"Now, if we understand that Europe did not have peace and therefore could not lose it; if we understand that war begins as a state of mind which always strives to draw a nation like ours within its whirlpool, we have the matter fairly well in hand.

"The United States will find its best protection now in taking up its own unfinished tasks. Is it mere fancy, or do we really hear a sigh of relief, that now we can take a vacation from the hard demands of peace and indulge in the much easier work of war Oh, fighting a war is so much easier than building or restoring an economy that its appeal is very subtle. Those who have made the war in Europe are those who have failed in their economic tasks. They lost patience with the processes of Work.

"Now, Work, not War is our American task. Not only have we not finished it, we have not as yet even earnestly begun it. Until we show some capacity to solve the American problem, the only contribution we can make to Europe is to help perpetuate her intolerable political chaos.

"Other nations have commitments that leave them no alternative. In their tangle of circumstances 'it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh.' That, however, is not yet our dilemma. American sympathies are heavily engaged, but our judgment and our hands are still free. We must keep them free.

"No one yet knows what kind of a war this is, or whether it really will become a war. No one knows which alleged friends will be enemies, or which enemies friends, six months from now. There is plenty of time to study the ground. No gate should be opened that bars war out, every gate should be kept barred that lets war in.

"We have only one commitment, —the liberty, peace and prosperity of all men, and friendship to the whole human family. Decision of the issue is at this moment precisely where it belongs—firmly in control of the American people themselves. We think they are strong enough to hold it."

Pennsylvania Coal Prices Are Raised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—The first of a series of increases which are expected to boost the price of anthracite coal by $1.50 in the next 30 days were registered here last week, when quotations on egg, nut and pea coal were increased 25 cents a ton and stove coal 40 cents a ton. The new prices are: Egg, $4.85; stove, $5; chestnut, $4.85; pea, $4.

Unchanged prices on steam sizes were: Buckwheat, $3.50; rice, $2.50; barley, $2.

Consensus here was that the price of bituminous coal will reach normal quotations by October 1.

The increase in price follows a price war between the old-line companies and the independents and comes with a truce between these factions.

Coal at the mines has been averaging $3.66 a ton, while it costs an operator an average of $4 for wages and material for every ton mined. This figure does not include other expenses.

Monsanto Chemical Will Maintain Current Prices

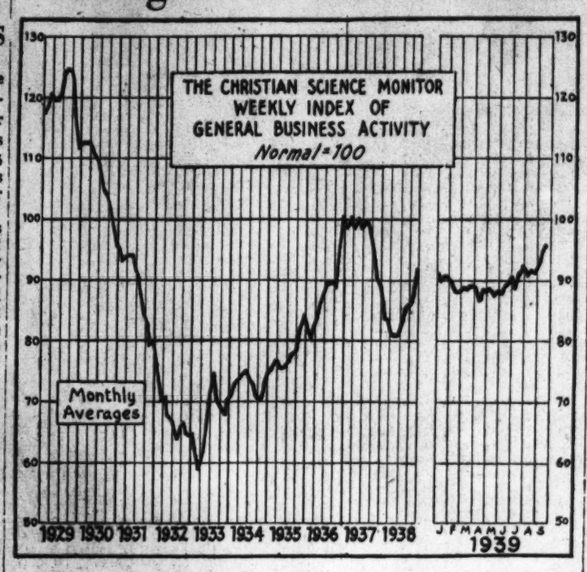
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Monsanto Chemical Company announced to its 30,000 customers that the selling prices of its products would not be increased even though there might be opportunity to do so, unless there were sound reasons for such action.

The action was taken, the statement said, because, with few exceptions, the company's selling prices yield a fair profit, the company asserted in a letter to customers. A review of the more important raw materials does not indicate any reason for a precipitous rise in their cost, the letter added.

Dry-Zero Corporation, a subsidiary of American Hair and Felt Company, producing a major part of the insulation used in railroad refrigerator and passenger cars, a considerable part of that used in household refrigerators and most of that used in truck bodies, advised customers yesterday that it does not intend to increase prices of any of its products in the next thirty days and intends to give customers thirty days' notice of any increases that may later be necessary. Customers were urged to consider adopting the same attitude toward the concerns they supply.

Monitor Business Index Rises To Highest Level in Two Years



Continuing the sharp advance of recent weeks, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity recorded a new high for the year and the highest level since September, 1937. On Sept. 16, the index registered 96.0 (prel.) compared with 94.8 on Sept. 9, and 87.0 on Sept. 17 of last year.

The increase in the index was due to gains in the power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings components. Both output of electricity and carloadings showed substantial recoveries from the preceding holiday week, the former setting an all-time high and exceeding expectations for a seasonal rise. Carloadings in the miscellaneous group rose more than seasonally to the highest level since last December.

Bank debits outside New York City, the third component of the index, also rose sharply during the week to the highest total since mid-July, but the increase fell short of seasonal and intramonthly expectations of a rise and the adjusted index dropped back moderately. The decrease in this component, however, only partially offset advances in the other two.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Sept.16,* 1939	Sept.9, 1939	Sept. 17, 1938
Combined index	96.0	94.8	87.0
Bk debits outside NYC	94.9	90.8	82.2
Elec power prod	101.2	98.9	94.7
Misc carloadings	92.5	90.8	76.3

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The tapering off of trading volume on the stock exchange may be presaging some kind of a "breakout" again. Traders are tired of these prices.

Any "breakout" on the downside would seem incredible under the circumstances, except within the limits of a "technical reaction" which might take the Dow-Jones' industrials down to the July level of round 145.

Stock Market Position

Even this hardly now seems likely. The last two weeks' backing and filling may have been the expected reaction. Business is already well above last November and stock prices are not. Certainly the outlook now is better than last November, when people were getting a little doubtful of how far the 1938 recovery would carry.

Some stocks are still making new lows. They include Canadian stocks (due to the coming profits taxes and exchange difficulties); gold stocks (due to rising production costs); retail distribution stocks (due to rising raw material prices and the difficulty of passing them on to consumers); and tobacco stocks (due to the rising trend of state cigar-cigarette taxes).

The steels continue market favarites, though few of them made gains last week. Some say U. S. Steel can earn as much as $3.50 in the fourth quarter alone at 90 per cent operations, toward which the industry is tending. Big steel usually lags behind the "independents" but this time seems to be keeping up.

One earnings difficulty presents itself. Fourth-quarter steel prices have been announced unchanged, but scrap and pig iron are rising fast. Scrap is now round $22.00 to $22.50 number one heavy melting at Pittsburgh, up about $5.50 in ten days, and about half the charge in a modern open hearth is scrap. Pig iron is up $2.00.

Heavy Industry Recovery

Brass mills are running at capacity. Tinplate mills will soon be at capacity. The expected letdown in steel orders has failed to appear. This seems likely to be a heavy-industry recovery, different from previous New Deal type recoveries. Some Pittsburgh steel mills are already at capacity. The machine tool industry must be near capacity. Incidentally two traditional forecasters of future business—scrap steel prices and machine tool orders—are vigorously signalling advance.

The rails are in line for some mighty good earnings reports this fall—and the fall months are the most important. For the first seven months the rails showed an improvement in gross revenues of about 10 per cent over the same months in 1938. But the net operating income was up about 100 per cent. And it would have been up more had the roads not begun their traditional practice of increasing maintenance outlays.

Increased cost of "conducting transportation" took only a very small proportion of the added gross. Now, however, the margin of increase in carloadings over last year is much higher than in the first half; so the increase in gross revenues should be larger, and the carry-over to net operating income should continue at least at 100 per cent despite increased maintenance outlays.

Last year the roads ended up with about $375,000,000 of net operating income, not enough to cover their $500,000,000 of annual interest charges. This year their n. o. i. should be about $750,000,000, best since 1930. (Incidentally most business statistics seem to have gone on a "best since 1930" basis or better).

Rise Financed on Cash

The stock market was never in better condition to discount the prospect. Not only are brokers' loans near the lowest levels on record, but indications are that the recent rise has been financed entirely by cash. Totals of "loans to brokers and dealers" have dropped sharply, but even after this drop is discounted for the amount of loans to government bond dealers which have probably been paid off, the consensus is that brokers' loans for speculative carryings of common stocks have actually decreased by, perhaps, $25,000,000. There "just ain't been" any "wild speculation" in this market.

Sterling, having nicked $3.75 in the free market here, has gradually crept back almost to $4.00 near where it is being pegged in London by the blocked sterling arrangement. Blocked sterling means that if you sell to Britons you can't get your money out till London lets you. You get a sterling credit in London. But probably it will be much easier to realize on these credits than it has been to realize on blocked marks, blocked bolivianos, blocked milreis, etc.

The high-grade bond market continues to do poorly. The Federal Reserve withdrew its support, and for a few days the market in Treasurys stood on its own legs; but then it began to sag again, and the Federal had to step in once more, though not in such volume. The banking figures indicate that reporting member banks out of town are not doing the selling. New York banks aren't. It must therefore be individuals, insurance companies, savings banks, fraternal orders, etc.

Decline in Long Bonds

Long bonds, 12 years and over, averaged to yield 2.13 per cent in June. Now they average something round 2.75 per cent. That brings them back roughly to 1935 average yields.

Still the decline does not jeopardize the banks. When the bonds go below par, as many now have done, the banks can rediscount at par. Examiners are certainly not going to force banks to mark governments down to market if market is below par, unless they were purchased below par. And losses of premiums, which must be fairly heavy, are probably taken care of in most cases by reserves.

The new issues market, at a standstill since the war, brought forth a little mouse in the form of a small and successful offering, but no big issues appear. Investment bankers were chagrined when New York Telephone sold $75,000,000 of 25-year 3⅜'s at private sale to eight insurance companies. But they admitted it was probably the safest thing, in view of the mandatory 20-day waiting period for such offerings, when made to the public. Incidentally, at 99½ the insurance companies got a 3.40 basis—a very nice day's work, being about 20 basis points above going prices of equivalent bonds.

The current stock market recovery, particularly in Chesapeake & Ohio, may bail out the Young interests in Alleghany after all. The 5's of 1944 are out of water and the 5's of 49 nearly so. If Young and his lawyers can disentangle a lot of skeins the original long-shot deal may pay out after all.

Hides, Wool Supply Short

On the commodity front, hides and wool seem most bullishly placed; and that means higher retail prices for clothing in a few months. The supply of hides is short, and the take-off does not respond to hide prices but to marketings of cattle; moreover, it takes about six months to cure the thing. In wool, American inventories are sub-normal and American consumption in 1939 has been above-normal, even before the Danzig scare. Nobody knows how much Britain will release of the Australian clip or at what price, but it looks as though by next spring wool would be mighty scarce in Boston.

European government bonds took some awful tumbles last week, and a glance at the current price lists shows some terrible prices. Poland 4½'s which sold this year as high as 36 are now available round 6 cents on the dollar. Dawes loan 7's go for 10 cents on the dollar. Esthonian Republic 7's of 1967, from a high of par this year, sell around 35. New South Wales 5's of 1937 are down from a 1939 peak of 101¾ to 58.

Oil prices are going up. The pull is from the Atlantic seaboard, and the emphasis has shifted from gasolines to heavy oils, particularly bunker oil, as might be expected.

While Europe burns, the sober-minded accounting profession met at San Francisco in the annual convention of the American Institute of Accounting. Naturally the chief topic is still the proper extent of audits, following the McKesson & Robbins affair. The pendulum is swinging back slightly from the exaggerated public notions of expanded auditing procedure which that event stimulated; and auditors, with the help of the New York Stock Exchange, are not only trying to figure out the points where their practice can be tightened up, but also trying to get out to the public a clearer idea of the inevitable limitations upon the reliability or completeness of any audits.

Steel Operations Rise 5½ Points To 79½ P. C. Capacity

CLEVELAND (AP)—Some steel companies have sufficient orders to insure capacity production for the remainder of 1939, the magazine "Steel" says. Most other companies are described as rapidly approaching this capacity condition.

Rehabilitation of steel plants to handle the load is expected by the magazine's editor to involve approximately $40,000,000.

No important orders have come from belligerent nations, and mills are concerned principally with handling a crush of domestic orders.

A flood of buying in the last three weeks has raised the national production rate to 79½ per cent of capacity. Some mills are accepting no more business for 1939 delivery in semi-finished steel, sheets and bars. Certain producers have restricted orders to a volume commensurate with buyers' previous purchases.

The current production figure is 5½ points above last week's, and 33 1-3 above that of a year ago.

The market in iron and steel scrap is the most bullish since 1917; it has risen almost 30 per cent since Sept. 1 to the highest figures since August, 1937.

Railroad "car builders are swamped with inquiries but have been unable to quote on many which might be converted into orders immediately, because of limited facilities both in men and equipment," the magazine reports. Tin plate mills are generally at capacity production, aided by heavy export inquiries. The automobile industry and shipbuilding operations continue to take a heavy share of current steel production.

Chicago district operations went up 11½ points to 78½ per cent of capacity last week; Pittsburgh increased 5 to 75 and Youngstown 7 to 82.

Other gains: Eastern Pennsylvania, 2 to 59; Wheeling, 2 to 88; Cleveland, 1 to 84; Buffalo, 5 to 72; Birmingham, 3 to 83; Cincinnati, 3½ to 71½; St. Louis, 4½ to 66½; New England, 5 to 80. Detroit was stationary at 99.

Subsidized Cotton Exports Ahead Of Like 1938 Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sales of American cotton and cotton products for export under the Government's subsidy program totaled 1,895,000 bales between Aug. 1 and Sept. 18.

The Agriculture Department said that of this total, 60,000 bales represented the raw cotton equivalent of cotton products.

During the previous marketing year, exports of raw cotton totaled 3,327,000 bales. Farm officials hope the export program will enable the Government to sell at least 6,000,000 bales abroad during the current season.

Under the export program, payments of a cent and a half a pound are made on exports of raw cotton and equivalent payments on exports of cotton products.

The department said actual exports of cotton from Aug. 1 through Sept. 18 totaled 526,000 bales compared with 429,000 bales in the corresponding period last year.

Promoted

B. H. Lawrence

Elected Vice-President in Charge of Engineering, of the United States Steel Corp. and a member of its Executive Committee and Board of Directors. Mr. Lawrence was formerly Chief Engineer of the company.

Five Shipbuilding Firms Submit Bids For 14 Vessels

WASHINGTON (AP)—Five shipbuilding companies submitted bids to the maritime commission for the construction of steam-propelled vessels.

The commission said it intended to award contracts for 14 ships from the proposals, which included:

For the construction of one combination passenger-cargo vessel: Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va., $3,990,000 on a fixed price basis and $3,630,000 on an adjusted price basis; Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Chester, Pa., $4,324,500 on fixed price basis and $3,931,500 on adjusted price basis.

For construction of three 485-foot, 15½-knot cargo vessels for the Seas Shipping Company (Robin Line): Bethlehem Steel Company for its plant at Sparrows Point, Md., $2,400,000 each on fixed price basis and $2,140,000 on adjusted price basis.

For construction of four 475-foot, 16½-knot cargo vessels for American Export Lines: Bethlehem Steel Company for its Quincy, Mass., plant $2,720,000 each on fixed price basis and $2,430,000 each on adjusted price basis; Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation, Birmingham, Ala., $2,932,500 each on fixed price basis and $2,550,000 on adjusted price basis.

For construction of two C-3 cargo vessels: Moore Drydock Company, Oakland, Calif., $3,123,226 each on fixed price basis and $2,851,760 on adjusted price basis; Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation Birmingham, Ala., $2,990,000 each on fixed price basis, and 2,600,000 on adjusted price basis.

The adjusted price basis allows for possible changes in the cost of labor and materials.

Masonite Corporation

CHICAGO (AP)—The Masonite Corporation reported a net income of $1,163,050 for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, compared with $1,144,274 for the preceding fiscal year.

Business Warned Of Pitfalls Due To War Activity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — American business men are being warned by the United States Chamber of Commerce not to expect too much prosperity for themselves out of war in Europe.

The war-created demand for American products, the Chamber has advised its members, "involves serious damages for the future."

While the removal of Germany as a supplier and buyer of products in international trade will result in a greater export demand in the United States, especially from South America, at the same time a difficult situation has been created for those countries which have been supplying ocean-borne raw materials and footstuffs to Germany, it is pointed out. The shutting off of South American exports to certain European states, business men are reminded, may increase the difficulties of some countries in meeting payments for their imports and returns on direct investments.

Other factors described by the Chamber as possible disruptive influences in the normal flow of international trade include: Increase in war risks on all ocean routes bringing a burden of additional costs on ocean carriers and cargoes.

Loss of normal commercial travel to and from Europe which will have a serious effect upon the maintenance of close commercial contact between customers on the other side of the Atlantic and their suppliers or buyers in the United States.

Jeopardy to direct investments in foreign countries, such as plants and offices that will be subjected to increased taxation, sure to accompany the conduct of war.

A considerable reduction in the amount of overseas travel by tourists if the war continues into next summer. Tourist expenditures, it is pointed out, are always a balancing item in foreign trade.

The chamber's foreign service department, authors of the survey, recommend enlargement of facilities of the federally-organized Export-Import Bank, as an assistance to exporters and importers in the field of intermediate and long-term credit, wherever justified.

Chamber members are advised that the U. S. government's foreign trade policy will undoubtedly be continued despite war. "While the character of trade under the agreements with the United Kingdom and the European neutrals may be affected by the war," they are told, "the basic principles seem assured of continuance."

Fewer Holders of G. M. Stock

NEW YORK—The total number of General Motors common and preferred stockholders for the third quarter of 1939 was 387,824, compared with 388,758 for the second quarter of 1939 and with 399,255 for the third quarter of 1938.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on October 14, 1939 to stockholders of record at the close of business October 2, 1939.

GEORGE MIXTER,
Treasurer.

September 21, 1939.

Many men who read The Christian Science Monitor are prospects now for the sale of a good topcoat or overcoat. Merchants who advertise men's wear in The Christian Science Monitor reach a prosperous and receptive audience with their announcements of clothing values.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.) 1,200,000
Saturday's sales 562,460
1939 volume to date 192,468,396
1938 volume to date 192,978,143

Leading Stocks Gain Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Choosy buying was the rule in the stock market today and leading issues were marked up fractions to a point at their best.

From a modest and mixed beginning the list gained a little under the leadership of steels, motors, rails and a few specialties. Turnover was never very active as activity has been measured in the past three weeks. Near the final hour prices were under the best for the day.

Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,200,000 shares.

An accumulation of favorable domestic business news over the week-end, indicating industry was humming along at a better-than-expected rate, brokers said, led those with the buying urge to ponder carefully the various divisions which might be expected to benefit from present conditions.

Dispatches from Europe convinced most of the fraternity the hostilities there would be of long duration, it was asserted. This despite Signor Mussolini's Saturday speech in which he asked for peace but failed to make any specific recommendation as to how it might be attained.

Stocks moving upward included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Santa Fe, New York Central, Westinghouse Electric, Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, American Telephone, Western Union, Caterpillar, Union Bag & Paper, International Paper, and Loft.

The aircraft and some of the miscellaneous manufacturing shares bucked the trend a little.

Up in the curb were Consolidated Mining and Southern New England Telephone.

Low-Priced Rail Bonds Up

Lower priced rail loans grabbed leadership of a generally firm bond market today.

Buyers, tempted by news of steadily growing carrier traffic, lifted many of these issues as much as 2 points near the start of the last hour.

Heavy gains in loans of Belgium put backbone in the foreign division. Government 7s shot up about 12 points on substantial turnover, further erasing last week's declines.

While losses were in the majority among U. S. Governments, prices did not move very far despite transfer of big blocks of the Treasuries. Federal Farm Mortgage 3s of '49-'44 dropped 22-32 point but other losses were much less.

Favored in the corporate section were such issues as Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Mobile & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," Pittsburgh and West Virginia 4½s of '58 "A," Frisco 4½s of '78 and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Wheat Prices Lower; Corn Holds Steady

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (AP)—Wheat prices lost about a cent a bushel today but corn held about steady, the latter reflecting reports of a revival in foreign demand for U. S. corn.

Estimates of corn sold for export ranged up to 1,000,000 bushels, with the British Government believed to have been the principal buyer. This business could not be confirmed, however.

Selling of wheat was based largely on lagging export business in that grain and prospects of some showers in parts of the winter wheat belt.

Wheat closed ⅝-1 cent lower than Saturday, December 85½-⅝, May 86¼-⅜; corn unchanged to ⅛ down, December 54½-⅝, May 57⅞-1; oats ¼-1⅛ lower.

The Government announced further reductions in subsidy rates on export flour.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Prices were fairly well maintained in the stock market today aside from a late reaction in oils. Traders kept commitments low pending Wednesday's budget statement. Heavy industrial issues attract buyers and most internationals held early gains.

Paris: The Bourse wobbled a bit late today after an early show of stability. Turnover was small. Belgian loans, not quoted in two preceding sessions, changed hands in limited quantities with some prices off 18 per cent. Rentes ended 35 centimes higher to 50 down.

Amsterdam: Bourse fluctuations were held to a minimum today. American shares idled with a few slight recessions.

Liverpool: Cotton futures finished 2 to 7 points lower today, hedge pressure.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP) — The position of the Treasury Sept. 22 compared with (Sept. 22, 1938) comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts $13,753,243.28 ($14,464,379.60); Expenditures $25,184,189.65 ($18,239,239.12); Net balance $2,227,036,224.05 ($3,038,590,-078.72); Working balance included $1,539,-045,864.63 ($2,498,428,155.77); customs receipts for month $26,950,040.31 ($20,612,-928.54); Receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $1,375,823,461.33 $1,440,635,819.75); Expenditures $2,261,339,115.05 ($2,045,497,-490.21); Excess of expenditures $885,505,-653.72 ($604,861,670.46); Gross debt $40,-864,985,135.75 ($38,390,896,085.87); Decrease under previous day $3,937,993.51; Gold assets $16,909,261,486.06 ($13,601,-454,263.88).

Blast Furnaces Resumed

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation announced the resumption of operations of three additional blast furnaces, placing 24 in operation in the Pittsburgh district. The furnaces are located at the Duquesne, Pa., works, the Carrie furnaces in Rankin, Pa., and at the Ohio works in Youngstown, Ohio.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	3	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ¼
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	2	49	48½	48½	
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	7	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	22	22	22	Sep 22
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	Sep 23
67¾	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	14	66	65½	63	+ ¾
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	4	1	1	1	
10	6½	AiaskaJun (.65g)	9	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	129	1½	1¼	1½	+ ¼
13¼	4½	Alleg pf xw	14	14¼	13½	13⅞	+ ⅝
15⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	81	16½	15	16¼	+1
13⅜	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	24	14¼	13¼	14¼	+1¼
19	8	Alleg pr pf	13	19⅞	19¼	19¾	+1¼
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	10	25⅞	25⅜	25½	— ¼
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	194	190	190	−2
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (⅛)	6	14	13⅞	13⅞	
15½	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	2	13	13	13	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	16	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	61	61	61	Sep 18
48⅜	18	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	26	46	45	45½	+ ¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	−1
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	20	20	20	Sep 22
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	70	69½	59½	−1½
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	4	23¾	23¼	23¼	
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ¾
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	10	15	15	15	+ ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	5	6	5⅝	6	— ⅛
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	5	55½	54	54	−1½
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	9	112	110¾	111	−1
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	156	156	156	+1½
37	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	24	36¾	35½	36⅝	+ ⅜
56½	30¼	Am Car pf	2	56	55	56	+1
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	14	24¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep 12
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	113	113	113	Sep 21
8¾	5	Am Colortype	20	7⅛	6¼	7	+ ⅝
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	7	15⅜	15	15	— ¼
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 19
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
19⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	15	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	Sep 22
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	4	20½	20	20½	Sep 23
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	8¼	7¾	7¾	Sep 22
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	25	29	27½	27¾	−1¾
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	14	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
43½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	5	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	5	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	9	2⅛	2	2	— ¼
25	14½	Am Ice pf	3	21	21	21	
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	15	8¼	7¾	7¾	
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	47	28¼	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	4	75½	74½	75½	+1½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	5	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	14	27¼	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	17	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf(3k)	7	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	6	39	38⅜	39⅜	— ⅝
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	138	10⅞	10¼	10½	+ ½
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	20	21⅜	21⅛	21½	+ ¼
80	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	2	79¾	79	79	
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	3	12	12	12	+ ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (⅛e)	3	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2g)	20	58½	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅛
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	5	137½	137½	137½	+2½
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	— ⅛
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	81	40¼	39	39⅞	+1
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¾g)	4	12	12	12	
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ½
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	−1⅛
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	3	15	15	15	Sep 22
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	14	161½	160¼	161½	+1
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	76⅜	75½	75½	— ½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	6	77½	76⅞	77¼	— ¼
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	4	134	134	134	
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	64	6¾	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	62	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	−3
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	13	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅜
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	6	61¾	61	61	−1¼
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	3	43½	43½	43½	Sep 21
40	20¾	Anaconda (3g)	63	34⅛	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅜
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	46	46	46	Sep 22
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	5	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
21	8¾	Andes Cop (.4g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Sep 21
3½	1½	A P W Paper	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅜
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	2	33½	33⅛	33⅛	Sep 22
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	41	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Sep 23
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	8	38	37⅜	37½	+ ½
13	7½	Arnold C (⅜g)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	2	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	+1
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	6	64	59	64	+5
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	+1½
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	38	31¾	30½	31	— ⅛
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅝
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	37	24⅞	23½	24¼	+1
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
24⅜	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	8	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ½
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Sep 21
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	5	68½	67⅜	67⅝	Sep 22
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	7½	7½	7½	Sep 23
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	8	4	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 19
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	38	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
20	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	158	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ⅜
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	61	8⅜	8	8	+ ⅛
10⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	52	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅜
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	6	23¾	23	23¾	+ ¾
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	7	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	2	8½	8½	8½	Sep 22
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	16	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26	26	26	— ⅜
105¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Sep 14
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	110	110	110	+5⅛
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	1	9	9	9	Sep 23
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)		72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅝	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	28	29¾	29⅛	29½	
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)		50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	Sep 20
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	38¾	38⅜	38¾	Sep 23
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	100	94	92⅞	92¼	— ⅜
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	7	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
120	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	120⅛	119¼	119¼	— ¾
27⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	4	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
24¼	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ½
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	8	15	14½	15	+ ½
34⅜	16¾	Boeing Airplane	12	28	27½	27¾	— ⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	2	25⅞	25½	25½	
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Sep 21
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	18	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (3¾g)	34	26⅞	25¾	26¾	+ ¾
4¼	1½	Boston & Maine	10	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅜
30¼	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	16	30⅞	30	30½	+1
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A(.60g)	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	12	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg 1g)	24	23	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39	39	39	Sep 19
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	45½	45½	45½	Sep 20
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	42	12½	12	12⅛	
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	43¼	43	43¼	
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¾g)	7	24⅜	24	24	— ⅛
41	31⅛	Brown Sh G (1½g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 14
19⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	8	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	10	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
8	4	Budd Mfg	50	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	17	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
30	15½	Bullard Co	8	28½	28	28	— ½
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	3	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	3	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	30	13⅞	13⅜	13½	
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	13	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	5	8	7¾	8	
23⅜	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	4	20½	20¼	20½	
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	10	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
30	13¼	Calif Packing	6	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50¾	50	50	Sep 16
3¼	⅜	Calahan Z-Lead	25	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	23	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅝	9½	Campbell Wyant	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	6	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅜	Canad Pacific	7	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	24	40	39¾	40	+ ¼
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7½	7½	7½	Sep 23
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	5	30	29¾	29¾	
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (3g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
94½	63½	Case(J I)Co (5e)	3	89½	88⅛	89	— ½
63¾	38½	Caterpill Tract(2)	16	62	61⅜	61¾	+ ⅜
107⅝	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Sep 22
29½	13⅝	Celanese Corp	6	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	21	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
30⅜	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	8	29¼	28½	29¼	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	4	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
12	3¾	Cent RR NJ	2	10½	10	10½	— ¼
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
5½	3½	Century R M	1	5	5	5	+ ½
52⅛	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	4	42	41¼	41¼	— ½
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	48	7⅜	6⅞	7½	+ ⅛
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	20	20	20	Sep 20
30	17	Champ Pap & F	11	29¼	27	29¼	+1⅝
18½	6⅜	Checker Cab	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ½
43⅝	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	67	43⅜	42⅝	43⅜	+ ⅜
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 24
26¼	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	25	27½	25⅞	27½	+1¼
3⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	2⅞	2⅞	Sep 22
1	⅜	Chi & N West	13	1	⅞	⅞	
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3⅞	1¼	Chi Great W pf	13	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	9	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
¾	¼	Chi M St P&P	6	¾	¾	¾	
1½	½	Chi M S P&P pf	12	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	11	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
39½	30⅜	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	39½	39¼	39½	Sep 15
48⅛	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Sep 14
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	18	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6%pf	1	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7%pf	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	+ ¼
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	8⅝	8⅝	Sep 21
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¾g)	12	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅝
13⅛	5	Childs Co	2	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	
92¼	53⅜	Chrysler (4g)	59	88⅛	87¾	88¼	+ ⅜
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	4	11½	11½	11½	Sep 23
4¼	2¼	City Stores	4	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
28¾	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	6	27⅞	27½	27⅞	
32⅜	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	4	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	10	49	48	48	
35⅛	21¾	Cluett Pea (¾g)	15	31⅝	31	31	+ ⅛
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	2	111½	111	111	−1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Sep 22
17⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P (½)	36	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Sep 22
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	3	32¾	32½	32½	— ¼
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	5	24¼	24⅛	24¼	— ¼
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	55	8	7⅝	7⅞	
91	74½	Col G&EpfA(6)	2	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+1⅜
15⅝	6⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	3	7	7	7	
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Sep 22
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	90⅛	89	89	Sep 22
57	38¾	Coml Credit(4)	3	43⅞	43¼	43⅞	
109⅝	100	Coml Cr pf (4½)	2	100	100	100	Sep 20
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	49	48¼	48¼	− ⅛
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(6¼)	2	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	−1¼
16	8⅜	Coml Solvents	27	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	27	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	3	65½	65	65½	+1¼
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	30	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	8	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (⅜g)	5	22⅜	21¾	21¾	— ¼
7	5	Congress Cigar	3	5½	5½	5½	Sep 22
28¼	15½	Cons Aircraft	27	27	26¼	26½	— ⅜
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	21	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
35	27	Cons Edison(2)	80	30⅛	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	4	103½	103¼	103¼	
2⅛	4	Con Film Ind	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(3¾k)	4	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	Sep 21
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	14	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	4	4	4	Sep 22
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	7	7	7	
31	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	27	27	27	Sep 22
201	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	89⅜	89	89	— ¼
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	33	15⅜	14¾	15½	+ ⅜
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	9	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	2	89	89	89	Sep 23
51	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	36	51¼	50¼	50⅞	+ ⅝
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	110	110	110	Sep 23
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	10	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	36⅞	36½	36⅞	— ⅛
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	259	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	10	30⅜	30	30	— ⅜
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	2	29½	29½	29½	— ½
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	6	61	60½	61	+ ½
177	150	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	150	150	150	Sep 23
47⅜	3	Coty Inc (1¼g)	8	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
2⅜	⅝	Coty Internat	14	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
38	16	Crane Co	31	29

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wages of Knitted Wear Trade to Be Studied by Group

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Wage-Hour Administration announced the appointment of industry committees to recommend minimum wages in the knitted outerwear and knitted underwear industries.

The wage-hour law provides for appointment of such committees to determine whether particular industries should pay a higher minimum wage than the general statutory level, now 25 cents an hour and scheduled to advance to 30 cents on Oct. 24.

The two branches of the knitted wear industry employ about 100,000 workers.

The Knitted Outerwear Committee included:

Representing the public—Charles Ray, Goodyear, Conn., Chairman; Paul F. Brissenden, Columbia University Economist; Jonathan Daniels, Raleigh, N. C., editor.

Representing the employees—David Dubinsky, New York; Jacob Halpern, Boston; Louis Nelson, Brooklyn, all associated with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Representing the employers—John Springthorpe, Pine State Knitwear Mills, Mount Airy, N. C.; Louis Sternberg, President Sternberg Knitting Co., New York; Roger W. Whitman, President, American Hosiery Co., New Britain, Conn.

Mr. Daniels also was appointed a public representative on the Knitted Underwear Committee. Other representatives of the public on this committee included Miss Marion Dickerman, Principal, Todhunter School, New York; John D. Evans, Albright College Economist; George Fort Milton, Chattanooga, Tenn., publisher; Arthur J. Patton, New York, and Philip Taft, Brown University economist.

Other members of this committee are:

Representing the employees—David Dubinsky, New York; Samuel Shore, New York, and John S. Martin, Atlanta, members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Charles Fox, Savannah, Ga., President, United Textile Workers (A. F. of L.); Emil Rieve, New York, and Joseph P. White, Cohoes, N. Y., members of the Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.).

Representing the employers—L. B. Boynton, General Manager, Earnshaw Knitting Co., Newton, Mass.; Ralph M. Jones, Vice-President, Utica Knitting Co., Utica, N. Y.; E. J. McMillan, President, Standard Knitting Mills, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn.; T. O. Moore, Assistant Secretary, P. H. Haines Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.; T. H. Mueller, Vice-President, Julius Kayser & Co., New York; William Ravner, President, Warburn Knitwear Co., New York; Mitchel Sneider, Mitchel Sneider Corp., New York.

Expect Employment in Oil And Gas Trades to Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Works Projects Administration forecast increasing employment in the petroleum and natural gas industry for the next decade or more.

This, it said, was contrary to the employment outlook in other extractive industries.

"The upward trend of employment at oil and gas wells—characteristic of developments until 1929—has been resumed and probably will continue for the next 10 or 15 years," officials said.

The WPA study of the industry was conducted as a "white collar" project.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Pd 2nd Inc	12.61	13.42
Affiliated F Inc	3.94	4.31
Amerex Hold	15.08	16.50
Am Business Shrs	3.64	4.02
Am Gen Equip Inc	.46	.52
Am Ins Stocks	4.00	4.50
Boston Fund	16.39	17.62
British Type Inv	.35	.50
Broad St Inv	24.54	26.25
Bullock Fund	17.75	16.125
Can Inv Fund	3.55	4.00
Century Shrs Tr	23.48	25.35
Chain St Inv	14.51	15.56
Dividend Shrs	1.32	1.44
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	18.02	17.36
Eaton & Howard Fd F	12.53	13.45
Equity Corp $3 pf	29.00	29.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.83	21.37
Fund Investors Inc	18.71	20.34
Gen Capital	31.63	34.01
Gen Investors Tr	4.85	5.28
Incorp Investors Tr	17.81	19.15
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	36.60	36.60
Maryland Fund	5.36	5.91
Mass Invest Tr	21.51	23.13
Mutual Invest	11.25	12.29
Nation Wide Voting	1.23	1.48
New England Fund	13.75	14.81
Old Colony Tr Assoc	16.00	18.00
Plymouth Fund, Inc	.44	.49
Putnam Fund	14.46	15.47
Quarterly Income Shrs	9.05	9.95
Railway & Light Sec	10.50	12.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	94.25	----
Repub Invest Fund	.27	.30
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	3.50	5.00
Spencer Trask Fund	15.70	16.66
Stand Util Inc	.55	.59
State Street Invest	80.00	83.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.57	.63
Trusteed Industry Shs	.88	.98
US El Lt & P Voting	.94	----
Wellington Fund	14.50	16.02
World Investment Tr	3.89	4.32

Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.375	6.125
Corp Tr A mod. acc mod	1.66	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	5.17	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.66	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.83	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.50	....
Diversified Tr C	4.00	....
Diversified Tr D	6.15	6.90
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.15	4.70
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.28	6.01
Nation Wide Sec	2.35	....
North Am Bd Tr Ctfs	45.875	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.44	....
North Am Tr Shrs1955	2.93	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.88	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.61	....
Repres Tr Shrs	10.87	11.41
Super of Am Tr AA	2.39	....
US E lec Lt&Pow "A"	15.625	....
US Elec Lt &Pow "B"	2.38	....

Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.375	3.125
First Boston Corp	12.50	14.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.00	3.00

Keystone Custodian Funds				
	Liq. Value	Sales price	Liq. Value	Sales price
B-1	25.91	28.33	S-1	27.97	30.12
B-2	22.10	24.18	S-2	13.84	15.23
B-3	14.50	15.94	S-3	11.71	13.06
B-4	6.86	7.63	S-4	4.68	5.27
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	14.08	15.45	K.-2	10.36	11.48

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s 43-40 June	102.20	102.20	102.20
1 3¾s 43-41 March	104.11	104.11	104.11
1 3¼s 41	105.8	105.8	105.8
1 3¼s 47-43	106.30	106.30	106.30
3 3¼s 46-44	106.30	106.30	106.30
1 2¾s 47-45 reg	103.10	103.10	103.10
4 2½s 45	103.6	103.6	103.6
10 3¼s 50-46	108.18	108.18	108.18
15 3s 48-46	104.23	104.14	104.14
11 3½s 49-46	104.28	104.28	104.28
27 4¼s 52-47	113.24	113.21	113.23
500 2s 47	99.14	99.14	99.14
2 2¾s 51-48	101.17	101.16	101.16
50 2½s 53-49	99.17	99.16	99.17
16 2¾s 54-51	100.14	100.13	100.13
9 3s 55-51	102.28	102.26	102.28
69 2½s 60-55	100.17	100.14	100.17
40 2½s 58-53	99.18	99.12	99.12
20 2¾s 63-58	99.20	99.14	99.14

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s 49-44	103.2	103.2	103.2

Home Owners Loan

10 3s 52-44	102.20	102.20	102.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Ala Gt So 4s '43	102½	102½	102½
33 Alleghany cv 5s '44	85	85	85
23 Alleghany cv 5s '49	77¾	74½	75
41 Alleghany 5s '50 st	45¾	44¾	45¼
1 Allegheny & West 4s '98	55	55	55
1 Allied Stre 4½s '51	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108½	108½	109¼
11 Am Ac For P 5s 2030	58¼	57¾	58¼
28 Am I G Chem 5½s '49	98⅝	98¼	98¼
14 Am T&T 5½s '43	109	109	109
18 Am T&T 3¼s '56	99⅜	99¼	99¼
16 Am T&T 3¼s '61	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
8 Am T Pdr cv '50	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Am W W&E 6s '75	107	107	107
11 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
5 Ang C Nitrs deb '7	34½	34½	36⅝
28 Arm Del 4s '55	88⅛	88	88⅛
13 AT&SF 4s '95	103¼	101⅞	101⅞
7 AT&SF 4½s '48	101⅞	101⅛	101⅝
6 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	102⅝	102⅛	102⅛
30 A C Line 1st 4s '52	82¾	82¾	82¾
7 A C Line ctf 4s '52	71	70	70
12 A C Line 4½s '64	65	64	65
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	41¾	41	41½
11 B&O rfg 6s '95	33¼	33	33¼
10 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	33	32½	33
21 B&O 1st 5s '48	71	70¼	71
23 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	69½	68½	69
43 B&O rfg 5s '95	31	30⅜	31
6 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	30½	30⅛	30⅛
34 B&O 5s '96 F	30⅛	30	30⅛
36 B&O 5s '96 F ct	30	30	30
23 B&O 5s 2000 D	31	30¾	31
188 B&O sv 4½s '60	20½	19⅝	20½
58 B&O sv 4½s '60 ct	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛
1 B&O 1st 4s '48	70	68¾	69½
1 B&O S W 5s '41	98	98	98
1 B&O S W 5s '50 ct	48	48	48
1 Bell TPa 5s '48B	113¼	113	113
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛
30 Beth Stl 4½s '60	104¾	104½	104¾
34 Beth Stl 3½s '65	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
29 Beth Stl 3½s '83	113	112½	112½
22 Boston & Me 5s '67	39½	38¾	39¼
30 Bost & Me 4½s '61	34¾	34	34¾
38 Boston & Me 5s '55	40	38½	39¾
33 Bush Terml 4s '55	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	87	87	87
16 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	101	101	101
22 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68	70½	69¾	70
2 BklynQueensCo&Sn 5s '41	38	38	38
3 Bkly UnElistds '50	78½	78½	78½
17 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	100¾	100¼	100¼
14 Buf R&P 4½s '57	41¾	40	41¾
3 Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	40½	40	40½
10 Bur CRAN 5s '74	7¾	7¾	7¾
9 Bush Terb 5s '55	47½	47½	47½
14 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 Can Sou 5s '62	82	81½	81½
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	95¾	95¾	95¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	93½	93½	93½
22 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	96	95¾	95¾
39 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '35	93	92½	92¼
66 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	93	92½	92½
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s'46	92	91¾	91¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	92½	92½	92½
13 Can Nat 4½s'46	106	105¾	105¾
7 Can Pac 5s '44	96¾	96¾	96¾
17 Can Pac 5s '54	68½	68¼	68¼
5 Can Pac 4½s '48	70	70	70
9 Can Pac 4½s '60	62½	62½	62½
11 Can Pac 4s perp	35½	35½	35½
7 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	76	76	76
4 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	5	5	5
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s'62	102¼	102¼	102¼
17 Cen Pac 5s '60	56	54½	56
1 CPRRofCan 4s '42	53	53	53
4 Cen RRNJ 5s '87	20¾	20	20
6 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	18½	18¼	18¼
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	75	75	75
2 ChampP&P(38)4¾s'50	102	102	102
2 C&O 3½s'MD	92½	92½	92½
3 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	92½	92½	92½
6 Chi & Alton 3'49	13½	13½	13½
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95½	95½	95½
17 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	20	19½	20
5 Chi&E Ill 5½s'51 ct	19	19	20
3 Chi & Erie 5s '82	86	86	86
77 Chic Gt West 4s '59	23	22	23
5 Chi I&L 5s '66	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Chi I&L 5s '66	5	5	5
97 CMStP&P 5s '75	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
34 CMSP & P adj 5s 200	3	2¾	2¾
2 CMSP 4½s 89E	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 CMSP gen 4s 89	28¼	28¼	28¼
15 Chi NW rfg 5s 2037	11	10¾	11
11 Chi &NW gm 5s 87	17	16½	17
1 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
91 Chi & NW 4¾s 49	5¼	4¾	5
8 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10¾	10¾	10¾
23 Chi & NW 4½ 2037C	10¾	10½	10⅝
1 Chi & NW 4s 87	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
25 Chi & NW 3½s 87	15⅞	15	15⅞
10 CRI & P 4½s 52A	9¾	9¾	9¾
46 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4	3½	3½
80 CRI & P 4s 88	16½	15¾	16½
9 CRI & P rfg 4s34	9	8½	9
2 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	7½	7½	7½
2 CSL & NO 5s 51	78	78	78
10 C T H & SE inc 5s 60	57½	57	57½
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	102	101½	101½
11 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	100¼	100¼	100¼
11 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	94	94	94
7 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	91	91	91
3 Childs Co 5s 43	60	60	60
1 Cinn Gas & El 3½s 67	111	111	111
10 Cin G & E 3¼s 66	100	100	100
131 CCC&St L 4½s 77	60½	59¾	60½
2 CCC&St L 4s 90 St L	64	64	64
2 Clev Elec Ill 4½s 65	107	107	107
4 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	89½	89	89
6 Clev Un Term 5s 73	82	81	82
7 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	75¼	74¾	75¼
3 Col P & I 5s 70	76¼	76	76¼
45 Col & So 4½s 80	38	38½	39
3 Col G 5s 52 Ap	101	101	101
14 Columbia Sa 5s 52 May	101	100¾	100¾
44 Colmbia G 5s 1961	98	97½	98
3 Col Ry Pw & L 4s -65	106	106	106
22 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	102¾	101½	101½
22 Comw Ed scv 3½s 58	112¾	112	112¾
10 Con Edis 3¼s 46	102¾	102¼	102¼
17 Con Edis 3½s 48	102½	102⅜	102½
222 20 Con Edis 3½s '58	99⅞	99½	99½
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	101½	101½	101½
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	100½	100½	100½
3 Consum Pow 3½s '65	108½	102½	102½
2 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	97½	97½	97½
10 Container 5s '43	99	100	100
3 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	101¼	101	101
13 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	34½	34½	34½
7 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	103¾	103½	103¾
3 Del & Hud 1st 4s '43	69¾	68¾	68¾
1 DC & E 5s2'51	106½	106½	106½
1 Den G&E 5s '51 st	106 17-32	106 17-32	106 17-32
30 D&RG 4s '36	12	11	11½
16 D&RGW 5s '55 Aod	4	3¾	4
18 D&RG West 5s '78	7⅞	7¾	7¾
1 D Moin&Ft D4136ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
10 Det Ed 4½s'61	111	111	111
6 Det Ed 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 DulMissabe&I 3½s62	102	101¼	101¼
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	16½	16½	16½
14 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104⅝	104½	104½
3 Elec Auto L cv4s52	107½	107½	107½
151 Erie rfg 5s '67	18¼	17¾	18¼
190 Erie rfg 5s '75	18⅜	17¾	18¼
22 Erie 1st 4s '96	48½	47½	48½
77 Erie gen lien 4s '96	26½	24½	26½
6 Erie Gen Lien 4s '96	20¾	20½	20½
16 Erie cv 4s '53A	22½	22	22½
47 Erie cv 4s '53B	23½	21¾	23½
1 Erie & Jer 6s '55	48	48	48
9 Erie Gtne 6s '75	46¾	46⅞	46⅞
7 Fairbanks Morse4s58	103⅛	-03⅛	-03⅛
19 FirestoneT&R 3½s48	100½	100½	100½
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8½	8½	8½
1 Fla E Cst 5s74ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 Fla E Cst 4½s perp	55½	55	55½
1 Francis Sug 6s '58	54	54	54
4 Gen Cable 5½s'47	100	100	100
12 GenMotAccept3¼s51	104	104	104
28 Gen Stl Cas4½s49	73¾	72¾	73
1 Ga&Fla 5s '33	20	20	20
5 GaCar&Nor 6s '34	23	22	23
13 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100½	100	100½
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	98	97	98
4 Gt Nor Ry 5s '53	91½	91½	91½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	85	85	85
50 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	108½	107½	108
49 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92	91¾	91¾
16 G Bay & W deb B	8	8	8
9 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	98	98	98
1 Houst Oil Tex 4¼s '54	94½	94½	94¼
44 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	42¾	42½	42½
27 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	48¼	47	48¼
58 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	16	15¾	15¾
20 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	105	104¾	104¾
15 Ill Cen 4s '52	52	51⅝	52
46 Ill Cen 4½s '66	51½	50¾	51½
1 Ill Cen 5s '56	61	61	61
12 IGA&GNRR 5s '63 A	54¾	53¾	54½
24 IC&CStLANO 4½s '63	51	50½	51
2 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	96	96	96
4 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	104½	104½	104½
12 Interb R Tr 7s '32	62¾	62¼	62¼
29 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	64	63½	63¾
13 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	64	63	63¾
7 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	96¾	96¼	96⅝
2 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100	100	100
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 4s '52	19½	19	19
8 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	68¾	68½	68¾
4 Int-Mer Mar 6s '41	70½	70½	70½
1 Int Paper 5s '55	91	91	91
1 Int Paper 5s '47	98¾	98	98¾
27 Int T&T 4½s '52	45½	45½	45½
40 Int T&T 5s '55	50½	50½	50½
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 James P&Clea 4s '59	54	54	54
1 Jones&Laughl St 4½s'61	92¾	92¾	92¾
21 KCFS & Mem 4s '36	34¼	34	34½
9 K C South 5s '50	60½	60½	60½
2 K C South 5s '50	67	66¾	67
9 K C Term 4s '60	103½	103	103½
5 Kans G & E 4½s '80	103½	102½	103½
2 Keith (B F) 6s '46	100	100	100
3 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	78½	78½	78½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Koppers Co 4s '51	98	97⅞	98
2 Kresge Found 4s '45	102	102	102
5 Kresge Found 3½s '47	100	100	100
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	48½	48½	48½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	42	42	42
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	83¾	83¾	83¾
7 Lautaro Nit inc '75	33	33	33
1 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	85	85	85
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	86	86	86
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	86	85½	85½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	30½	30½	30½
5 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	48½	48½	48½
7 Leh Val NY4½s'40	55	55	55
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	23½	23¾	23¾
6 LehVal4½s2003asd	21½	21¼	21½
28 Leh Val 4s 2003	21½	21	21½
32 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	20½	20	20½
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
3 Long Dock 3¾s '50	70	70	70
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	120	120	120
10 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	81½	81½	81½
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	97	96⅝	97
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90	90	90
19 Louis & Nash 4s '40	100	99⅝	99⅝
8 Nor Am 3¾s '54	90¾	99⅜	99¾
26 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	99⅞	99½	99⅞
11 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	64	65
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	57	55⅝	57
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56	54	56
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54	53	54
11 Nor Pac 4s '97	72	71¾	72
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	46¾	46	46⅝
6 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	99⅛	99	99
7 Ohio Ed 4s 65	104	103¾	104
8 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	98¼	98	98
5 Oklahoma G&E 3¾s66	102	102	102
8 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	77¾	77	77
6 Pac G&E 3½s 66	100¼	100	100
59 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜
1 Pac G&E 4s 64	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
1 Pac G&E 3¼s 66C	103	103	103
21 Pac Corp 3½s'61	76	75	75½
29 Pac Corp 3s'59	99¼	99⅛	99¼
1 Tex&Pac 5s'77B	83½	83½	83½
1 Tex&Pac 5s'80 D	84	84	84
170 Third Ave aj 5s'60	12	11⅝	12
22 Third Ave 4s'60	44¼	44	44½
1 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
15 Tol&Oh Cen 3¼s'60	66	65½	66
5 T St J&W 4s '50	68¼	68¼	68¼
6 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	104½	104½	104½
3 Un il Cal cv 3½s'52	106	106	106
4 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	112	112	112
1 Un Pac 3½s'70	90	90	90
2 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	101	101	101
3 Un Pac 3½s'70	90	90	90
1 Unit Bis A 5s '50	107	107	107
4 Unit Drug 5s '53	77½	76⅞	77½
31 US Steel 3¼s'48	103⅜	102⅜	103
4 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	97¼	96⅝	96⅞
2 Utah P&L 5s'44	99	99	99
9 anadiu 5s'41	113½	112⅜	113¼
9 Va Elec Pow 3⅛s'68	110¼	100½	100½
14 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	102	101⅞	102
46 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	14½	13½	14½
38 Wabash 1st 5s'39	45	43¼	45
13 Wabash 2d 5s'39	25¾	25½	25¾
80 Wabash 5s'80 D	14	13¼	14
32 Wabash 5s'75B	14½	13¼	14
22 Wabash 4½s'78C	14	13	14
1 Walker H 4½s'45	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Warwick 4s '55	63	63	63
4 Warren Bros 6s'41	40¼	40¼	40¼
13 Westch Lt 3½s'67	100½	100	100
1 West Pen P 3½s'66	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
29 West Shore 4s 2361	56½	54	56½
7 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	50	48	50
2 Westn Md 5½s'77A	88½	88½	88½
8 Westn Md 4s '52	83	82½	83
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	18½	18¼	18¼
1 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	18	17⅞	18
9 Western Un 5s 51	76	75½	75½
28 Western Un 5s 60	75	74½	75
21 Western Un 4½s 50	70½	69¾	70¾
1 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	95½	95½	95½
8 Wilkes B&E 5s 42	11½	10¾	11½
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	98¾	98¾	98¾
33 Wis Cen 4s 49	19½	19	19
5 Wisc El-Pow 3½s 68	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Wis Pub Svc 4s 61	105½	105½	105½
18 Youngst S&T 4s 61	102	102	102
6 Youngst S&T 4s 48	114	114	114

Foreign Bonds

16 Abitibi P P 5s 53	52	52	52
2 Adriatic El 7s 52	36	35½	35½

Railroads Income Increases Sharply In Month of July

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported a sharp upturn in the net income of rail carriers during July.

Net income after fixed charges was $6,578,000 compared with a net deficit of $3,885,000 in the same month a year ago.

The report also showed the railroads' net deficit for the first 7 months of this year was nearly $100,000,000 below the corresponding period of 1938.

The net deficit through July of this year was $84,699,000 for Class I roads compared with $183,906,000 through July of last year.

Sue Pennroad Corp For 'Breach of Trust'

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Judge George A. Welsh assigned for trial in Federal Court at Wilmington, Del., claims of stockholders who charge the Pennroad Corporation "squandered" $4,000,000 in an unsuccessful promotion of a motor freight company.

Because an identical suit was filed first in the Wilmington Court, he dismissed a case brought in U. S. District Court here by Ione M. Overfield, of Salt Lake City, to recover the money for stockholders.

Her petition accused Pennroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad and their former officers and directors of "breach of trust" and mismanagement in the use of investors' money to organize the now defunct national freight company.

Another set of similar suits, to recover $9,000,000 from the same corporations and officers for losses stockholders contend they suffered through Pennroad's investments in stock of the Boston & Maine Railroad, are pending in Federal courts both here and in Wilmington.

Steel Rate to Rise 4.5 Points This Week

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP) — Operations in the steel industry during the current week will rise 4.5 points to 83.8 per cent of capacity, highest rate since the week of August 30, 1937, when output was scheduled at 84.1 per cent. This compared with 79.3 per cent last week.

A month ago operations were at the rate of 63.0 per cent of capacity while a year ago they were 46.7 per cent.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Sept. 25

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.00	$4.00	$4.8397
Cables	4.00	4.00	$4.8397
France—franc	.0227	.0228	†
Belgium—belga	.1698	.1697	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2262	.2263	.23
Italy—lira	.0510	.0510	.0526
Germany—mark	†	†	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5318	.5314	‡
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Norway—krone	.2275	.2275	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1935	.1935	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0078	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200	.0190	.0426
Hungary—

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The Monitor is designed for compact, easy reading. For example, the daily column, "The World's Day—At a Glance" is a condensed summary of the day's events. Where detailed stories appear, page numbers are given. Also special feature articles and pages are indexed on the front page.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

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Neutrality and Preparedness Dominate Legion's Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

knowledge that our people hate war," Secretary Woodring continued, "but we should take more comfort and satisfaction in the realization that if war should be forced upon us, an aggressor will not find us in the same state of unpreparedness in which we found ourselves in 1916."

The Legion, he said, was reaffirming its solemn resolve of 21 years ago—"it shall not happen again."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, discussing in his prepared address the legionnaire's service to the State, declared that although the United States "cannot live alone, no matter how self-sufficient it may be materially or in spirit, . . . we will not be shaken in seeking a goal of peace."

Peace and Tolerance

Joseph K. Carson, Jr., Mayor of Portland, Oregon, told the assembly the Legion and its auxiliary had a "solemn duty to see to it that we have peace and tolerance in every community, that neighbor gets along with neighbor, that we have united communities."

"We should inculcate the necessity of each community making its moral and physical contribution to a plan of national preparedness and defense that will brook no challenge from any greedy world power. The community is the foundation of national solidarity."

National Commander Stephen F. Chadwick expressed belief in his prepared report that "our country can be kept from involvement in other peoples' strife."

The Commander voiced opposition to general pensions for World War veterans.

"We are opposed to a Federal control of education," Commander Chadwick told the convention, "and we want to assure ourselves that there are adequate safeguards against such control before we commit ourselves to a full program of Federal aid."

Resolutions dealing with the vital subjects probably will not reach the convention floor before Sept. 27.

Aid for Juveniles

In the annual Committee reports, Judge Richard Hartshorne of Newark, N. J., Chairman of the National Law and Order Committee, asked that all citizens join the Legion in a drive next year for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, which he termed the root of all crime.

Nearly $1,000,000 was expended by the American Legion Auxiliary this past year on child welfare, Mrs. James Morris, National President, reported at the opening of the organization's nineteenth annual convention.

The Auxiliary, which has 480,000 members, expended approximately $1,000,000 in aiding 126,000 disabled veterans, Mrs. Morris said.

A total of $3,338,857.50 in Government benefits was recovered for World War veterans in 1939 through services of the Legion, National Rehabilitation Director Watson B. Miller made known.

The 36-voice male chorus of Post 41 of Syracuse, N. Y., won the American Legion's choral contest Sept. 24.

Robert Gallun of Milwaukee, Wis., a member of Alonzo Cudworth Squadron 23, took top honors in the Sons of the American Legion bugling contest.

John E. Flynn of Worcester, Mass., won the American Legion snare drumming contest.

Peace Call Issued By Salvation Army

By the Associated Press

Toronto

Salvation Army headquarters here announced Sept. 22 that Gen. Evangeline Booth ha dissued a world-wide call to intercession on behalf of international peace.

Army citadels in 100 countries will respond to a day of prayer on Sunday, Oct. 1, the announcement said.

At the same time the Canadian branch of the Army forwarded a resolution to the Dominion and Provincial Governments recommending the suppression of the use of intoxicating liquors for other than medicinal purposes for the period of the war.

Roosevelt Busy

(Continued from Page 1)

standing flatly on his appeal to the country against politics, and things are operating on a unity basis."

Talks to Senators

Meantime, the President talked with Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, who usually follows the Administration but has announced opposition to embargo repeal. This may presage a number of personal appeals by the President to recalcitrant legislators.

The Dies Committee plunged into the situation today with a vote to turn over to the Justice and State Departments evidence allegedly showing that the United States Communist Party and the German-American Bund are violating Federal law relating to espionage and registration of foreign agents. Both organizations, the Committee charges, co-operate closely with their foreign governments, violating American law by failing to register properly.

The State Department over the week end issued tighter regulations on foreign agents, and a section of the Espionage Act of 1917 was revived to require agents of foreign governments to give notice of their activities. Both are aimed specifically at political activities, and for the moment envisage such efforts as those suggested in the telegram quoted above, to attempt to prevent arms embargo repeal.

Who Must Register

Now, the Government requires registration of "any person who acts or engages to act or agrees to act as a public relations counsel, publicity agent, agent, servant, representative, attorney for, or any person who receives compensation from, or is under the direction of, the Government of a foreign country, a political party of a foreign country, a person domiciled abroad, a foreign business, a foreign partnership, a foreign association, a foreign corporation, a foreign political organization or a domestic organization subsidized directly or indirectly in whole or in part by any of the above."

The only persons exempt are diplomatic or consular officials and persons engaged in bona fide commercial, nonpolitical activities, or academic, religious, or research activities.

Penalties for nonregistration under the Registration Act of last year or the Espionage Act are severe, ranging from $1,000 to $5,000 fine, and imprisonment of 2 to 5 years.

Atmosphere of Suspicion

If the Administration can prove that any substantial part of the tide against embargo repeal comes from foreign sources, then obviously the effect of the protests on Congressional opinion would be lessened. Like the President's announcement on Friday that submarines had been seen off Boston and Alaska, today's statement about foreign inspiration of protests to Congress seemed deliberately designed to facilitate repeal of the embargo. Similar weapons may well be used by the other side, too, and the connection with Britain or France of some who urge embargo repeal may be aired in forthcoming debate. In short, the recriminatory atmosphere of the last war, with suspicions of foreign agents on every street corner, and the questioning of motives on every hand, seems not far removed.

Congress Advised To Keep Embargo

DETROIT (AP) — Making a direct appeal to Congress to retain the arms embargo provision of the Neutrality Law, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin declared the word "democracy" has been abused "in an attempt to wed our destinies with imperial Britain and France."

The Royal Oak, Mich., Roman Catholic priest said in his regular Sunday radiocast:

"While we have no inclination to approve the evil doings of unjust aggressors, we have long since concluded that none of the combatants in the European war are just aggressors; that none of them are democracies; that none of them are motivated purely by religious or humanitarian aims; that all of them have succumbed to commercial greed. . . .

"While we offer no defense for the Hitlerism and Stalinism now running rampant over Europe, we have no fear of favoring them if we legislate the strictest neutrality towards Great Britain and France."

Free Textbooks Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A plan whereby free textbooks would be provided in the first seven public school grades is advocated by Gov. Burnet R. Maybank, who announced his intention of presenting the proposal to the State Board of Education when it convenes Oct. 5.

Neutrality Bill Is Presented To Senate Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

ference summoned at the White House, the same committee voted July 11 to postpone consideration of neutrality revision. That vote, in view of the European War, made the present session inevitable. The committee lineup at that time was as follows:

For postponement (12).

Democrats: Walter F. George, Georgia; Bennett C. Clark, Missouri; Frederick Van Nuys, Indiana; Robert R. Reynolds, North Carolina, and Guy M. Gillette, Iowa.

Republicans: William E. Borah, Idaho; Hiram W. Johnson, California; Arthur Capper, Kansas; Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan, and Wallace H. White, Maine.

Progressive, Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin.

Farmer-Labor, Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota.

Against Postponement (11).

Democrats: Key Pittman, Nevada; Pat Harrison, Mississippi; Robert F. Wagner, New York; Tom Connally, Texas; Elbert D. Thomas, Utah; James E. Murray, Montana; Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Washington; Claude Pepper, Florida; Theodore F. Green, Rhode Island; Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky, and Joseph F. Guffey, Pennsylvania.

Senators to Switch

At least four Senators who voted against postponement would now vote to report out the bill, though reserving their judgment on its final merits. These are Senators George, Van Nuys, Vandenberg, and White. Of these, the first two participated in yesterday's informal Democratic conferences, and it is significant that Senator Pittman dwelt on the unanimity pervading there, indicating that they will support the Administration. They were so recorded in the Senate poll carried in The Christian Science Monitor last Friday.

The seven pillars on which the new neutrality bill would be reared follow:

1. Arms embargo repeal.
2. Re-enactment of cash-and-carry.
3. Ban on goods' shipment to belligerents in U. S. ships.
4. Presidential discretion to name combat zones barred to U. S. ships and U. S. travelers.
5. Penalty clause, ranging from $5,000 to $50,000 and 5 years imprisonment for violation of the law.
6. Continuation and expansion of Munitions Control Board's authority to fix contraband.
7. Ban on U. S. ships carrying passengers to war lands and ban on U. S. citizens traveling on ships of belligerents.

Pittman Sets Aims

Commenting on the bill, Senator Pittman said "we have been actuated by a sole desire to eliminate as much as possible any cause for controversy that might lead us into war." He said conferees had tried to make the bill as definite as possible. "I think we've done it," he said. "I think we have cured many defects in the present law." The purpose of the bill is to make America "more definitely neutral," he declared.

Isolationists on the Foreign Relations Committee got their first sight of the bill when they assembled today. Under the plans the Committee will discuss the measure for three or four days, when it will be reported out to the full Senate, perhaps on Friday. Meanwhile the fanfare of radio debate and public discussion will go on. Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, an isolationist, in a radio speech for Gold Star Mothers' Day, declared last night that embargo repeal would be "tragic." Chairman Pittman will make a broadcast for the bill Wednesday night. Many other talks are scheduled and it is certain that the debate will be as national and detailed as any in years.

At its meeting today the House passed a resolution providing for three-day adjournments for the next two weeks pending Senate action. No business will be transacted at these meetings. Majority Leader Sam Rayburn of Texas said the resolution was adopted to "let the members and their constituents know that their presence in Washington will not be required for the next two weeks." In practice this will mean that a few House leaders will meet Mondays and Thursdays for perfunctory sessions required under the Constitution, when the Senate is in session.

Canada Outstanding In Water-Power Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada holds an outstanding position among the water-power using countries of the world, with an average hydraulic installation of 731 horsepower per 1,000 of population.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Big profits easily made selling friends unusual assortment. Many photographic reproductions. 50 for $1. Personals. Stationery. 12 assortments. Experience unnecessary. Request approval samples. Terry Studios, 93 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with a leading concern. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping. Etching. Religious boxes. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Request Samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-70, Mass.

POSTAGE STAMP AUCTIONS

"AGATHON FABERGE" Collection of Russia, November 20, at. Special illustrated catalogue 50c post free. H. R. HARMER, 131-137, New Bond Street, London, W. 1, England.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EXTRA money easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others $10 COMM. No experience necessary. Samples Free. WETMORE & SUGDEN, 749 Monroe, Dept. 48, Rochester, N. Y.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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BACK BAY SUITES
1-3 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements.
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
330 Huntington Ave., Boston
Telephone Com. 2212

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ALEXANDRIA, VA.—THE ANCHORAGE, 603 Queen St.—Non-housekeeping apartment for 2; $116 month, including 2 meals each per day.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Attractive 3 room studio apartment; 20 minutes Times Square; $50.00. 96 So. Elliott Place; NE. 8-0058.

FURRIERS

FUR coats remodeled or repaired, expertly done. Mrs. Eva Bemis, 74 Lowell St., Manchester, N. H., or 78 Fleet St., Portsmouth, N. H.

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Croquignole, Spiral and Machineless Permanents
TILLIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE, Tel. 2095-W

HOMES TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Employed lady desires lady or couple to share new home; insulated; oil heat. Hillside 0525-J after 5 p. m.

HOUSES FOR SALE

COMPLETELY modern house, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage; air conditioning, insulated, panelling; secluded garden; restricted neighborhood. HAROLD CHEEL, Ho-ho-kus, New Jersey. $11,700.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 455 West 150th, N.Y.C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

Clean—Reasonable—Anywhere
F. J. SWENSON
358 Wadsworth Avenue, New York City
Wash. Hghts. 7-9427

PAYING GUESTS

DEERHAM, N. H.—Board for elderly people; American family; beautiful scenery; on the U. S. 4 highway. ELIZABETH W. CHESLEY, Route 2, Dover, N. H.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study and recreation; lovely countryside; brooks, groves, lovely Autumn foliage; splendid food; swimming, tennis; select clientele; fall rates $15 and $16; booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

PIANOS

REAL BARGAIN — Used Chickering Grand, only $125; cash or terms; splendid condition. BALDWIN PIANOS, 150 Boylston St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE

MRS. BERTHA HAYES
BARRINGTON, N. H.
Inn, Hotel, Farms, Tourist Homes, Modern Dairy Farm, City and Town Property

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Quiet house, large rooms, some private bath, kitchenette; meals optional; parking. LOR. 1897. 68 Summit Ave.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Bed sitting room in well appointed home; kitchen privileges if desired. 1474 Fort St., Apt. 8. Wil. 4366.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PRACTICAL woman wishes position; good companion, nurse, reader, good sewer, helpful all around. Write Box W-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

STAMPS FOR SALE

BRITISH COLONIES and Foreign Stamps—Fine condition, new issues; albums, accessories. STAMP HAVEN, 157½ Bay St., Toronto, Can.

WANTED TO BUY

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg., Wisconsin 7-7969.

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 9 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Realtor
TOWER BLDG. WASH., D. C.

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
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1736 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

Approved
MARINELLO SHOP
MISS DAISY RUSSELL, Prop.
Permanent Waving and all branches of Beauty Work done by graduates
1343 Columbia Rd. Ph. Columbia 10153

Haig's Bakery
Try Our Own Make Ice Cream
Fresh Bakery Goods Daily
Open Sundays and Holidays
2473 18th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

MAINE

AUBURN

WE SELL
First Quality Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper
We Specialize in Painting, Papering, Hardwood Finishing and Craftex Work. All our work is done by experts and we guarantee satisfaction.
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Lincoln Zephyr V-12 Ford
NEW and USED CARS
General Repairs
Gulf Gas
AUBURN MOTOR SALES

SHOES REPAIRED
Means Money Saved
Try Our Expert Work
at Moderate Prices
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COAL WOOD
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that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued)

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BARBIZON GARMENTS
Smith's Specialty Shop
GOSSARD
CORSETS
HATS
HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad St. Dial 8198

Phone 6422
JONES Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

LEWISTON

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S
WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynards Boot Shop
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FALL FURNISHINGS
for the Home
Our three large floors for the home are particularly inviting with their large displays of curtains, draperies, rugs, furniture, wall papers, linens, china, silverware, glassware and other furnishings to brighten and refurnish the home for Fall.
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
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MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

COSTUME JEWELRY
Rings, Brooches, Clips, Bracelets
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

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FUEL OIL COAL COKE
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Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Wedding Silver
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers Since 1851

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'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store .... 41 Washington St
The Gifford Store .... 81 South St
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

Richly Colorful Draperies
That lend a "homey" touch for "dorms" at school or at home
HARRY G. EMMONS

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Fuel Oil—Range Oil
PHONE 1100

HUBERT COAL COMPANY
31 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.
CLEERCOAL
Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE
and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
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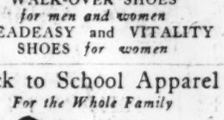
TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

INSURANCE ?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

DOVER

WEBB'S GROCERY
138 Washington St. Tel. 73
GROCERIES, MEATS
VEGETABLES



Fall Shoes Now In
H. E. HUGHES SHOE STORE
Morrill Bldg. Tel. 338
WALK-OVER SHOES
for men and women
TREADEASY and VITALITY SHOES *for women*

Back to School Apparel
For the Whole Family
Farnham's
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DAERIS RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
MORRILL BUILDING
Ice Cream for Summer Days
Delicious Food
Courteous Service

Oil Heat Marches On!
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OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
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56 Summer Street

TIRES
Superior Quality

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Avenue, Dover, N. H., Tel. 87

MANCHESTER

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INSURANCE
Why Not Think of
Robert S. Perkins Co.
1178 Elm Street Telephone 5772

CORRECT LUGGAGE
for School or Vacation
As Necessary as Correct Clothes
You wouldn't wear evening dress to the beach—be as sure of your luggage
N. J. WHALEN & CO.
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RANGE and FUEL OILS
"Cheerful Service"
PURITAN OIL CO.
Manchester and Pine Sts. Tel. 1734

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Druggists
The store you will enjoy trading in
Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies
Soda Fountain.
797 ELM STREET

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815 CHESTNUT STREET
Come in and inspect our large stock of pickles, crackers, candies, etc.—or phone your order
4567 or 296
The Finest Meats, Fruits and Vegetables

D. H. McClarty
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Timken Oil Burners
341 MYRTLE

Gas Kitchen Heating Ranges
Heat Your Kitchen
THE MODERN LOW COST WAY
Manchester Gas Company

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GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL
READING COAL
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PHONE 452
632 MASSABESIC ST. PHONE 453

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Built for Comfort and Beauty as well as Priced Right.
Central and Franklin Streets
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"Fit for a King"
Be sure to visit our dish department. Our assortment is by far the best north of Boston.
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Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
632 Elm Street Phone 3061

For Values in N. H.
Farms, Summer Places, Hotels, Stores and City Homes
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PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
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Newly Remodeled Store
"FOR LAD and DAD"
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Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More
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Book and Stationery Store
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Greeting Cards for All Occasions
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Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
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The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
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NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

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The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

London

London (Third Church): Church Building, Curzon Street, W. 1, 3 p. m., Oct. 14. Admission by ticket; free to all on application.

Middlesex

Pinner: The Langham Cinema, Bridge Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 8.

Sussex

Brighton: Union Church, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 9.

Scotland

Lanarkshire

Glasgow (Second Church): The New Cinerama, Victoria Road, 3 p. m., Oct. 8.

Midlothian

Edinburgh (First Church): Usher Hall, 3 p. m., Oct. 7.

United States

Alabama

Birmingham: Phillips High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Arkansas

Helena: Twentieth Century Club, Poplar and Miller Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.
Mill Valley: Old Mill School, Thockmorton Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 1.
Oakland (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 1330 Lake Shore Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.
Oakland (Sixth Church): Civic Auditorium Theater, Twelfth and Fallon Streets, 2 p. m., Oct. 3.
Palo Alto: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.
Petaluma: Hermann Sons' Hall, 860 Western Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.
Sacramento (Third Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, Sixteenth and J Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.
San Diego (Third Church): Balboa Theater, 12:10 p. m., Oct. 2.
San Francisco (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.
Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Taft: Lincoln School Auditorium, North Sixth Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 1.
Yuba City: Yuba City Grammar School Auditorium, Plumas and Bridge Streets, 8 to 9 p. m., Oct. 6. Radiocast Station KHSL, 1260 kilocycles.

Colorado

Cripple Creek: Church Edifice, Fourth and Carr Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Delaware

Wilmington: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 5.

Georgia

Atlanta (Second Church): O'Keefe Junior High School, Sixth Street and Techwood, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Hawaii

Hilo: Masonic Hall, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 17.

Idaho

Boise: High Schol Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 1. Radiocast. (Note change of hour.)

Illinois

East St. Louis: Church Edifice, Washington Place and Summit Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Kankakee: Church Edifice, 240 South Chicago Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Indiana

Anderson: Longfellow School Auditorium, 319 East Twelfth Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 1.
Evansville: Coliseum, 400 Court Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.
Newcastle: High School Gymnasium, Church and Twelfth Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Iowa

Burlington: Church Edifice, 513 North Third Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Keokuk: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.
Sioux City: Shrine Auditorium, Ninth and Nebraska Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 2.

Maine

Auburn and Lewiston: Pine Street Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.
Bangor: Bangor City Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Portland: Congress Square Universalist Church, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 1.

Massachusetts

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Michigan

Detroit (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 14710 Kercheval Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.
Dowagiac: Central High School Auditorium, Main and Parsonage Streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 1.
Wyandotte: Church Edifice, Van Alstyne Boulevard and Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Missouri

Nevada: Church Edifice, Main at Arch Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 1.
St. Louis (joint lecture): Scottish Rite Cathedral, 3637 Lindell Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 1. (Note change of hour.)

Montana

Bozeman: Joyce Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Nebraska

Omaha (joint lecture): City Auditorium, Fifteenth and Howard Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

New Jersey

Dover: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 1.
Hoboken: Jos. F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 2.
Morristown: Morristown High School Auditorium, Early Street and Atno Avenue, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 1.
Orange: Orange High School, Central and Lincoln Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 2.

New Mexico

Santa Fe: Library Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

New York

Bay Shore: Bay Shore High School, 3 p. m., Oct. 1.
Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.
Hamburg: Hamburg High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 1.
Herkimer: Herkimer High School, Bellinger and West German Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Manhasset (auspices First Church, Great Neck): Manhasset High School, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 3.
Newburgh: Broadway School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 5.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.
New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, east of Broadway, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
New York (Ninth Church): American Woman's Club, 361 West Fifty-seventh Street, 12m., Oct. 4.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 2.
Rochester (Fourth Church): Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 5.
Rockville Center: South Side High School, Hillside Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 3.

Ohio

Bowling Green: Senior High School Auditorium, South Church Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.
Cincinnati (First Church): Church Edifice, 2315 Park Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 5 and 6.

Oregon

Bend: Allen School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Pendleton: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.
Salem: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Pennsylvania

Ardmore: Church Edifice, Athens and Linwood Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.
West Chester: The New Century Club House, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 2.

South Carolina

Greenville: Poinsett Hotel Ballroom, 4 p. m., Oct. 1.

Tennessee

Nashville (Second Church): Auditorium, Grand Lodge Building, Seventh Avenue and Broad Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Texas

Houston (Third Church): Music Hall, Sam Houston Coliseum, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Vermont

Burlington: City Hall Auditorium, Church Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 7.

Virginia

Richmond: Thomas Jefferson High School, Malver and Grace Streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 1.

Washington

Aberdeen: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Bellingham: Church Edifice, Maple and Forest Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 1.
Port Townsend: High School Auditorium, Van Ness and Pierce Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.
Seattle (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

West Virginia

Bluefield: West Virginian Ballroom, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.
Charleston: Thomas Jefferson Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.

Wisconsin

Hartford: City Hall Auditorium, Main Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 1.

Wyoming

Cheyenne: Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second and Carey Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Oct. 1, 15, Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), either 11.79mc (25.4m), or 51.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Oct. 1, Nov. 5, Dec. 3.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, either 6.04mc (49.6m) or 11.72mc (26.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Oct. 1, Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Oct. 1, Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Oct. 1 and 15.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on Oct. 8, 22; Nov. 12, 26; Dec. 10, 24.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Oct. 1, Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Oct. 8, Nov. 5, Dec. 3, 31.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Oct. 1, 15; Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Oct. 1, 15, Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Oct. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 910kc, on Oct. 1.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on Oct. 8, 22; Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17.

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High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
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GEORGE MASON HOTEL
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Paints and Hardware
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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CALGARY (Continued)

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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The "Bay" label proves the value of your furs.
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Hudson's Bay Company

Again...it's that new NASH
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We invite your patronage and assure you of our sincere endeavors to merit your confidence.
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Always Good

For Delivery Telephone 57-647

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AFFLECK SHOES LTD.
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, Stan Westmacott
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Winnipeg's Finest Shoe Store

St. Boniface Creamery
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Phone 201 114
A. W. Butler, *Sales Manager*

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
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Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk. Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
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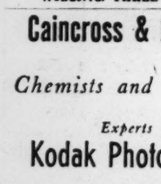
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill


Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

Come to ROBINSON'S for Phantom NO-SHA-DO
The Hosiery of Beauty and Long Wear
NEW SHADES: Tropic Earth, Holiday, Roselite, Pacific, Wineglo
$1 pr.
WEIGHTS OF: 2 and 3-thread chiffon, 3-thread crepe, 10-thread service, Novelty mesh

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Good Fuels at Reasonable Prices
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Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

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Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Caincross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES
SPEND YOUR LEISURE MOMENTS
KNITTING
Imported and Canadian Wools
20c skein up

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
MEN, your Fall Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at 248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
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Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
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For forty years this store has been recognized as the *Furniture House of Western Ontario*
528-530 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1178

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 18 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1540 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
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DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

ONTARIO

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110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

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78 Bank Street 2-4702

"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu-Vogue Limited
50 Sparks Street 2-6008

TORONTO

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

WOVEN FUR MOKKASKIN
Made by man from shorn hair of sheep and goats.
Channing designers
Evening Wraps
Coats
Capes
Boleros
RA. 5565 73 BLOOR ST. WEST

HARRY YOUNG
Fine Footwear
6 ST. CLAIR EAST TORONTO

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
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C. L. U. Manager Toronto Main Division
CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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LYndhurst 6962
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"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
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Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
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Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
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RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
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MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

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"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

"Revitalized" Dry Cleaning
This Drycleaning is much more than ordinary Drycleaning—send a garment and test the extra value. Telephone now.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
For Quality Dry Cleaning
Phone LA. 1151

BAKER BROS.
LIMITED
Cleaners, Furriers and Carpet Cleaners

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1256
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

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DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GR. 1145
14 STORES

Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

WINDSOR

Our Cash and Carry Service is very attractive
Suits, Topcoats and Plain Dresses, 65c
Warren the Cleaner Limited
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Cleaners of Distinction

QUEBEC

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

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Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

FUR COATS
We Use Super-Grade Hudson Seal for New Coats
VERY DARK MINK
For Special Coats
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Wilbank 6111 2170 St. Catherine St. W.

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Special Orders or Ready-Made Restyling and Repairing
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MAKERS OF *"Quality Furs"*
Telephone d'Eliair 5166 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

FURS OF QUALITY
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Grande & Marchand
LIMITED
1450 St. Catherine Street W.

Milly's Beauty Salon
Hair Styling and all branches of beauty culture expertly done at reasonable prices
HA. 1923 1463 UNION AVE. Beside Morgans

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Name and Address worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE SERVICE
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1361 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7486
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

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When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens, if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Storehouse at Mossing
MONTREAL
Also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

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Max Beaudoin Ltd.
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Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Shirriff's Lushus TABLE JELLIES
Use the Phone — We Deliver

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SCHOOL CLOTHES
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The Glasgow House

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
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Splendid quality in groceries, meats, fruits, and vegetables—with free delivery.

FOODLAND, Ltd.
New address, Lorne St. and 11th Ave.
Same Phone — 6641

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FINE FOODS
Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

(Continued)

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England

LONDON

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CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY
GROVE
23 Crawford St. Baker St. W. 1
Established 1835 Tel. Welbeck 5436

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HIGH CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt Attention
Motor delivery London and Districs daily.
69 ABINGDON RD., KENSINGTON, W. 8
WESTERN 0021

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

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The Pioneer of the "Heel to Ball" Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of
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in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Services to Fit Your Feet
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Upper Regent St., W. 1. Nr. Queens Hall
CHARLES H. BABER, LTD.

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WORLD WIDE FACILITIES
Personal attention to your requirements. Interviews arranged. Enquiries for West End Agencies invited.
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2 and 3 VICTORIA PARADE, N. 10
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sanctuary

(Editorial in New York Herald-Tribune)

New York

How does it get about that suddenly a dangerous wood has become safe for deer, that the people of this place like screech owls, that here the fox need fear no hound?

Only a generation back the sight of a wild animal in what is now Bear Mountain Park would have aroused in most watchers regret that they had no means of killing it. Animals were to be shot, nests to be plundered, rare flowers to be uprooted and thrown away. Yet with wonderful speed, upon the establishment of the park, these primitive notions were replaced by interest and admiration. Crows won champions. Hawks and owls were granted their rights. Beaver drudged away in peace, to the joy of beholders. Box turtles and garter snakes took the sun tranquilly, like the estimable citizens they are. The pileated woodpecker, whom few ever had seen, began his carpentry again, undisturbed by so harmless a public. Exquisite wood ducks dropped in and stayed; wildcats and raccoons roamed in the night on velvet feet, close to whirring traffic. . . .

Did they tell one another, somehow, then? Did warbler call to bittern: "Hey—the boys here only look at you and don't hurt." How might peregrine falcons of Ausable Chasm hear about choice accommodations in Bear Mountain Park? A visit of inspection, to investigate happy rumors, could hardly have encouraged prospective residents. They would have found that a million people a year come to the park, that more than 80,000 camp there, usually with noise and active shenanigan. . . .

Are such peacefulness and comprehension of alien virtues contagious? Will a day come when great regions of the world will be like this woodland and men will feel the change with no announcement, telling their kind by their own conduct, as these animals and birds have done, that in a certain place there is inexplicable but proved tolerance and well-being? Will they make for that gathering of unlike beings as sure and swift as orchids, coon and beaver have returned to near-by hills?

Almost it seems credible, when a mixed million of humans a year can pass through a wilderness park and harm nothing.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Abe, Gen. Nobuyuki (nō-bōō-yōō-kĭ ä-bā—even accent)—New Japanese Premier.

Athenia (ə-thē'-nĭ-ə)—Donaldson liner which was torpedoed and sunk September 3.

Berle, Adolph A., Jr. (bûr'-lē)—U. S. Assistant Secretary of State.

Fabyan, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey (pôl'-frĭ făb'-yən)—United States tennis star.

Leahy, Admiral William D. (lā'-hi)—Former Chief of U. S. Naval Operations; now Governor of Puerto Rico.

Leith-Ross, Sir Frederick (lēth'-rŏs')—Director of Economic Warfare in England.

Punčec, Franjo (frän'-yō pōōn'-chĕts)—Yugoslavian tennis star.

Shkhartseff, A. A. (shkär'-tsĕf)—New Russian Ambassador to Germany.

Spaak, Paul (poul späk)—Belgian Foreign Minister.

Weygand, Gen. Maxime (măk'-sēm' vā'-gän')—Commander of the allied forces in the Eastern Mediterranean.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Karlsruhe (kärls'-rōō'-ə)—City in Germany near the Siegfried Line.

Moselle (mō-zĕl')—River flowing through France and Germany.

Paderewski, Ignace Jan (pä'-də-rĕf'-skē)—Pianist and former Premier of Poland.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=s in asure.

Downing Street

The famous Downing Street in London, which is so often figuratively spoken of as the English Government, is curiosly enough, named after an American, George Downing, who was born in Boston in 1623, and who went to England, became Secretary of the Treasury, and built all the houses on Downing Street, which is only an American block long.

After he passed on the houses were deeded to the Crown, and have ever since been the official residences of the Prime Minister and the First Lord of the Treasury.

Jack and Jill

Monitor Camera Club from Dudley Cramer, Carlsbad, New Mexico

In Lighter Vein

At Last

"Is your boss in conference?"

"No, it's too wet for golf."

That's Telling Her

Teacher: "How is it that you can't answer any of my questions?"

Pupil: "Well, if I could, what would be the use of my coming here?"

"Chief Sitting Bear will show you the Early American furniture.

Easy Winner

The manufacturer had 20 employees in his plant, and as none were as energetic as the manufacturer thought they should be, he hit upon a plan which he believed would cure them of their lazy habits.

"Men," he said one morning, "I have a nice easy job for the laziest man in the plant. Will the laziest man step forward?"

Instantly 19 of the men stepped forward.

"Why don't you step to the front with the rest?" inquired the manufacturer of the remaining one.

"Too much trouble," came the reply.

Right Place

"I am beaten every time," said a young man overcome by discouragement. "I feel that I must give up, or at least go somewhere else."

"Did you ever notice," replied the elderly friend to whom he had made the remark, "that when the Master told the discouraged fishermen to cast their nets again, it was right in the same old spot where they had been fishing all night and had caught nothing?"

A Verse for Today . . .

Because thou hast made the LORD, *which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation; There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling.*—Ps. 91:9, 10.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: A doughnut with handles is a new boon to the untidy eater. Later, jerhaps, will come green corn with automatic six-point lubrication.

Detroit News: A typical noonday meal at a CCC camp included roast pork and applesauce, vegetables, salad, and pie. Then they want you to go out and plant trees.

Portland Oregonian: A geyser of ice-cold soda water is uncovered in far-away Siberia. Plans are afoot, we hear, to rush a baked ham to the spot and open a pharmacy.

Daily Quotation

One should take good care not to grow too wise for so great a pleasure of life as laughter.—ADDISON.

Did You Ever Wonder

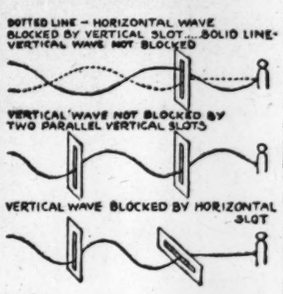
Why Polaroid Glasses Remove Horizontal, Not Vertical, Glare?

There is a product which has lately come on the market which is known as "Polaroid." It gets its name from the fact that it polarizes light waves. Polaroid looks and feels like cellophane, but it contains several thousand billion needlelike crystals to the square inch, all lying parallel.

The following analogy is commonly used to explain how light is polarized. Light from an incandescent source goes out in all directions. In the analogy, the rays of ordinary light are regarded as round bars, and the myriad slim parallel crystals in polaroid as narrow slots. In passing through these slots, the round bars of light are flattened into thin ribbons.

If ordinary light strikes two sheets of polaroid in succession, and the crystals in both sheets are parallel, the light becomes polarized, but otherwise passes through both sheets readily. But if the crystals in the second sheet are at an angle with the first sheet, part of each light ribbon is shaved off as it passes through the second sheet, and the amount of light getting through is cut down. And if the crystals on the second sheet are at right angles to those in the first sheet, the passage of the ribbons of light is virtually blocked, and only a small fraction of the total light passes through the second sheet.

Polarization of light sometimes occurs in nature. Common examples are the reflections from flat surfaces, such as pools and lakes, which are polarized horizontally. We have seen that if horizontally polarized light is intercepted by a sheet of polaroid in which the crystals are arranged vertically, nearly all the light will be cut off. Thus, sun glasses which contain polaroid with vertical crystals may be used to cut off the sun's glare from horizontal reflecting surfaces, yet the direct or ordinary light is not cut off by the polaroid, and the scene remains bright and clearly visible.


DOTTED LINE – HORIZONTAL WAVE BLOCKED BY VERTICAL SLOT.... SOLID LINE-VERTICAL WAVE NOT BLOCKED
VERTICAL WAVE NOT BLOCKED BY TWO PARALLEL VERTICAL SLOTS
VERTICAL WAVE BLOCKED BY HORIZONTAL SLOT

Camera lenses with polaroid filters make it possible to take photographs of sea scenes against the sun by cutting off the glare which previously made such picture-taking impossible.—W. P. Keasbey.

Manly Manners

Odds and Ends

Meat and Fur

England imports more than 42,000,000 rabbits annually.

In Europe's Lake Country

Lake Ladogo, lying between Finland and Russia, is the largest body of fresh water in Europe, 130 miles long and 80 miles wide.

Most Active in Fur Farming

Of the 8,000 stations devoted to systematic fur farming in the Dominion of Canada, the bulk are fox farms. In addition, 900 are devoted to mink, 93 to racoon, 25 to muskrat, and 17 to beaver.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

BLOODHOUND

The "bloodhounds" in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" were not bloodhounds at all. The true bloodhound, a noble and gentle creature, did not arrive in the United States until after the War Between the States. Under good conditions, a trained bloodhound can pick out a given scent in a crowd of 200 persons, at a distance of 300 feet.

Vocations

'Forever Bright'

One boy made money for school expenses by offering a "Forever Bright" service for silverware. He cleaned the silver objects thoroughly to remove all the tarnish, and then gave them a protective finish which prevented return of the tarnish. This finish is made by soaking ordinary household gelatine in cold water, and then dissolving it with heat to the consistency of a thin syrup. Enough ammonium or potassium bichromate is added until the whole is a light lemon color.

The silver object is dipped in this solution and then drained and dried in bright daylight. Through the action of the bichromate, the gelatine hardens into a tough invisible film which is easily dusted. This film is permanent.—L. P. B., Long Beach, Calif.

Daily Anecdote

Defiant

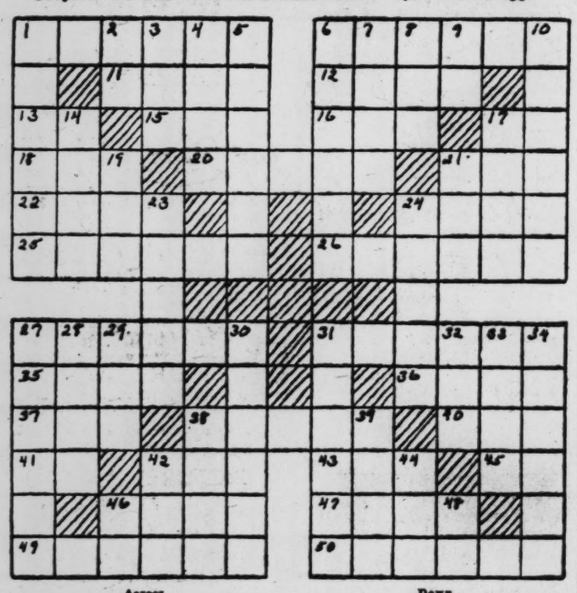
One day Booker T. Washington, the noted Negro educator and builder of the famous Tuskegee Institute, was walking with a white friend when another white man came along and rudely jostled the colored man into the gutter.

"Mr. Washington, how do you stand it?" the friend cried indignantly. "Have you no spirit of defiance?"

"Yes, indeed," replied Washington. "I defy any man to make me hate him."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is capital of Colorado?
6—What is name of a city of Pennsylvania?
11—Who was son of Onam and brother of Shammai (I Chron. 2:28)?
12—What do you call a shift, as in a factory?
13—Mountain (abbr.).
15—What is any device for catching?
16—What shrubby plant is native of Mediterranean coasts?
17—Solicitor General (abbr.).
18—Hard-shelled dry fruit is what?
20—What is the additional or distinctive name given to Simeon (Acts 13:1)?
21—A bear skin is often made into what?
22—What ox of Celebes is allied to the buffalo?
24—What do you call a piece used in mah-jongg?
25—What is a series of vertical cords or wires to raise and lower threads in weaving?
26—What do you call keeper and driver of an elephant?
27—What is a defensive covering for the head?
31—Who wrote "Theddeus of Warsaw"?
34—What prophet was a native of Tekoa?
36—In a projectile, what is end which is foremost during flight?
37—What is worn by judges and barristers in Great Britain?
38—Who was son of Abishur (I Chron. 2:29)?
40—Who was Greek god of flocks and pastures?
41—What adjective suffix means "like"?
42—Epoch.
43—What is a half sole put on by shoemakers?
45—What is a prefix meaning "not"?
46—What is a ridge across finger board of a guitar?
47—Short journey is what?
48—Who was greatest of the prophets?
50—What birds of prey are noted for their strength?

Down

1—What city in tribe of Zebulun was given to Merarite Levites (Josh. 21:35)?
2—Where is Perth Amboy (abbr.)?
3—What vehicle conveys wild beasts for exhibition?
4—What place is described in Gen. 2:8-14?
5—What is opposed to "carinate"?
6—What is any course of running water?
7—Longfellow wrote "The Children's ——."
8—What is a commune of Saxony, Germany?
9—Railroad (abbr.).
10—What is a native lump of a precious metal?
14—Would you get meat, heat, or a tune from a koto?
17—What is name of sea between Philippines and Borneo?
19—Bushy clump is what?
21——— Bonito is a city of Brazil.
23—What was name of two U. S. Presidents?
24—What would you find on stem of a rose (sing.)?
27—Where is Hualala?
28—What is a Turkish title of dignity?
29—What is record of daily progress of a vessel?
30—Who was son of Bered (I Chron. 7:20)?
31—What is name of a river of Nebraska?
32—Summit.
33—Who was Jacob's brother?
34—What is a city of northwestern France?
35—What is enclosed space on which a building stands?
39—What is name of a city of Japan?
43—Who was ancestor of the Erites?
44—What animal is often mentioned as "in a poke"?
46—Fourth note of scale is what?
48—Plural (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Holiday*

By LE PELLEY

I THINK WE OUGHT TO QUIT THE LEMONADE BUSINESS WHILE WE'RE AHEAD
YES, I'M TIRED OF SQUEEZING LEMONS ANYWAY
WELL - WHAT SHOULD WE DO ? DELIVER GROCERIES ? RUN ERRANDS ?
WE MIGHT CADDY AT THE GOLF CLUB OR CARRY FIRE WOOD !
NO — I HAVE AN IDEA
HERE GOES NOTHING !!
CAN'T WORK ALL THE TIME !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now What?*

Now that all the children are back at school, I seem to be faced with the ol' what-to-do problem again—
So today I decided to round up the Gloom Chasers and see what could be done about it—
It was no job to get the members together, but figuring out what to do wasn't quite so easy!

The Adventures of Waddles—*It's a Good Name Anyway*

By THE HAGERS

"AHOY!" CRIED CAPTAIN JERRY GOAT, WHEN WE BROUGHT BACK HIS RIVER BOAT.
"AHOY! MY BOAT HAS SPROUTED WINGS, AND I SUPPOSE LAYS EGGS AND SINGS."
"NO, CAPTAIN GOAT, BUT SHE BEHAVES MUCH BETTER RIDING ETHER WAVES."
"A DUCK EXPLORER'S NAME SHE'LL BEAR— THE WADDLES', MONARCH OF THE AIR."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Has Turkey the Key?

Turkey may hold a key to the Kremlin. As the purposes of the Moscow visit of the Turkish Foreign Minister unfold, at least a partial answer should be provided to two questions:

Does Russia intend to hold Germany in check? Or will the Soviets march with the Reich to added territorial conquests?

If M. Saracoglu succeeds in his reported intention of negotiating a non-aggression pact with the Soviets, it may indeed prevent German expansion in the Balkans—just as Soviet troops in southern Poland now block the Teutonization of the Ukraine.

Turkey—as the British and French have recognized—stands in a strong position to play the broker. It has been making strenuous efforts to prevent the "Balkan Commonwealth" from collapsing under German pressure. And, despite various differences with Moscow, the Turks still carefully remember the aid of the Soviets in the founding of the present Turkish Republic.

Yet the sudden reversals of policy in the fortress that was once the Czar's, have intensified the historians' verdict that Russia is "equally difficult as a declared friend or as an undisguised foe."

This is a reservation which Turkey well understands. It is probable that neither the Turks nor the Allies are as sanguine as they appear over an ultimate Russian bulwark to Berlin's expansion. But the shores of the Black Sea and the approaches to the Straits are areas where Russia, as well as Turkey, would post no welcome signs to Nazi adventures. For this reason there is more than wishful thinking in the expectation that Russia may desire to exert some influence in reweighting the Balkan balance.

The Soviet-German agreement, and the Russian march into Poland, have disclosed that the one consistent line of the Kremlin's policy is opportunism. Turkey's hope is based on the belief that, for the moment, Turkish and Russian opportunities may lie in the same direction. On long range issues, the Turks have a way of remembering Nicholas I. Six decades after he invented the phrase, "The Sick Man of Europe," the Turks had recovered but the crown of all the Russias had disappeared.

First Steps in Reform

If social reforms had to wait till a majority of people demanded them they might never come at all. Even advantages apparently obvious are often rejected until experience has shown them to be what they are.

Not long ago it was often said that British miners did not want pit-head baths; they preferred the hot tub before the kitchen fire to which they were accustomed. The first pit-head baths which were established were neglected by a majority of the men, who were scornful of these new-fangled luxuries. But today more than 300 British collieries, employing 400,000 persons, are provided—thanks to the Welfare Fund—with well-equipped baths, and so popular are these that the workers have in some cases embellished them by planting garden beds and lawns around them.

Statesmen reluctant to commit themselves to social reforms have often excused themselves on the ground that they must wait for evidence of popular demand. But it is through the few who have first perceived the need of changes that civilization has progressed.

When universal elementary education was first instituted in England there was no demand for it among a majority of the masses. Many parents were even indignant that children who had worked for them were taken away to school.

A majority of women in Britain had no desire for the vote at the time when suffragettes began their agitation.

When rates were first levied for the support of public libraries the proportion of people who wanted libraries was small indeed.

There was no popular demand for a National Gallery in London when it was first instituted, or even for public parks when the London County Council first devoted ratepayers' money to their creation.

Yet all of these innovations, supported at first by small minorities, have since received general public approval, and it would be against the public conscience to reverse the movement. When the wise, the experienced and the public-spirited can produce powerful reasons for introducing a new social reform, it ought to be considered on its merits.

New Nights

Now that the lights of European cities are snuffed at sunset, dwellers in the darkened areas have become conscious of the quiet loveliness of the night sky. The counter-attraction of artificial glare has been removed, and in consequence the steadfast stars appear to shine more brilliantly, and eyes that were wont to follow the agitated movements of city signs are being raised to the lights above. There is less noise of traffic now that the streets are dark, less hurrying to and fro in search of distraction. Instead has come a greater appreciation of home, a stronger desire for those things that make for peace, an earlier rising in the fair hours of morning. It is good at this time in the world's history to lift up one's head and behold the serene beauty of the stars.

Politics and Policy

In the background of newspaper comment and private information on the arms debate in Congress—if not indeed in the thoughts of citizens who decry politics—stands a mystic figure. It is 1940. Much as we may feel that the question of repealing the arms embargo should be above politics, word from Washington reports party leaders thinking in terms of election strategy.

Particularly for the Republicans does the present issue present a problem. One wing of the party, whose nucleus is a group of western Senators distinguished more for ability than for party regularity, is leading a spectacular fight for maintenance of the embargo. Yet the more conservative Republicans, usually the dominant element, would naturally support the position stated by the last Republican Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, favoring repeal.

Possibly because President Roosevelt has so definitely aligned himself and his Administration on the side of repeal, some Republicans, feeling that the business of an opposition is to oppose, have been reluctant to advocate repeal. Such considerations largely influenced the vote which kept the embargo on the books in the last session of Congress. Events of the last few weeks, however, have set the question in a very different background.

The embargo appears now as a handicap on the defenders of democracy in Europe. It provides a tighter blockade on Britain and France than any amount of submarines. It bestows on Hitlerism an advantage which most Americans strongly decry. In effect it lines the United States up beside Communist Russia as an aid to Fascist Germany. Russia gives supplies to Hitlerism; America cuts them off from England and France.

These alignments are becoming clearer with every day. Already too many Republicans who have opposed President Roosevelt they are so vital that they declare they will not support any member of their own party who opposes repeal. Even from the standpoint of party strategy Republican leaders will need to take this sentiment into account. If they want sound issues on which to win in 1940 they will find them most readily by sticking to fundamental support of democracy whether at home or abroad.

Boston's Port Facilities

Boston's appeal to the United States Maritime Commission for consideration as a terminal port for some of the vessels now evacuating Americans from Europe, should not be allowed to lie dormant. The time element is important and Boston has a geographical location which is advantageous.

The port of Boston has facilities to accommodate liners adequately and efficiently. Its new 40-foot-deep, main ship channel is nearing completion and is in use now. The Army Base and Commonwealth Pier offer ample docking space. Railroads have track connections with ocean terminals. The airport is only an hour and a half from New York, as well as being a link in the nation-wide network of air services.

Transportation of thousands of American tourists may yet give the port an opportunity for new business. The fact that Boston is a day nearer Europe than its next great competitor, should not be lost sight of. Many Americans are still clamoring to get home. Ambassador Kennedy has admonished Uncle Sam to "cut red tape" and get ships across the Atlantic. Boston has something to offer that should be considered.

Steady, Uncle!

War and the U. S. A.—Two Views

Recently two letters came into our hands which set forth with great sincerity and clarity the warm personal views of two men on the attitude of Americans toward the war. Because of their great interest and with the writers' permission they are presented here:

You seem to believe that the United States should join Britain and France, and declare war on Germany. Along this line there are several questions I would like to ask.

1. What happened to the democracy for whose safety we entered the last European war?
2. Since when was Poland a democracy?
3. What leads you to believe that this war is any different from the hundreds of other European wars preceding it?
4. Since there is no "United States of Europe," what union are you fighting to preserve?
5. If the democratic theory failed in Germany, Italy, and several other States (largely due to the shortsightedness of England's constitutional monarchy and France's so-called republic), what makes you believe that being shot to pieces in another war will make democracies of these nations?
6. What warrant have you that another wasting war, which does so much damage to all who take part whether or not they fight on their own soil, will not mean the end of our own democracy—if such it may be called?

I am under thirty. I have a wife and child. If I really believed that democracy was at stake, I would be willing to go to war and leave my family. If I believed the United States to be in danger, I—like millions of others—would immediately volunteer.

But I do not believe this. I believe that Europe is going through another painful experience on the road to peace, away from the hates, fears, prides, and greeds of centuries. And the participation of the United States would only ruin us and not help them.

A bullet in the body is not productive of brotherly love.

There probably are many who disagree with me. May I recommend to these that while the propaganda machine is readying American public opinion, while factories are being made ready and production of arms stepped up, they need not wait around. England and France will be glad to have them come now to join their armies.

Enid, Okla. First American

I am not surprised at your questions. How can we keep from searching questions in times like these?

I am very glad to see that you would make any sacrifice for America. Since that is the case, you will eventually reach the right decision, and take the right action. You will probably see before long that this is supremely an American issue. The question is not at all fighting for England, but of fighting with England, before we have to face triumphant despotism all alone. Our duty precisely is to fight for America and all America stands for. Just try to imagine France and England utterly crushed; Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, and Japan absolute masters of the seas, and us facing them all alone, fighting on an Atlantic and Pacific front all alone.

Allow me to answer your questions seriatim.

1. The last war created a basis for helping democracy further along than it had ever advanced before. If the Kaiser had won the last war the picture would be much blacker than it is.
2. Who said Poland was a democracy? Poland had and has just as much of a right to be independent as Oklahoma or the United States, for which I am glad to see you and millions would fight. So, I hope Poland will be restored, although it was a very poorly organized State and the Polish Government had egregious faults. I should ask no American to fight, however, for that worthy ideal. It is not an issue concerning Poland or Czechoslovakia, but whether absolutism shall dominate the world, and all attempts at self-government be swept away. Democracy even in its defective state, is a very new thing. Its only defenders now are France and Great Britain.
3. Since you wish to defend America, you must believe America's war for liberty was something different from the hundreds of other imperial wars. With that capacity for discernment, study Naziism and the British present political system, and answer for yourself whether there is no difference between them.
4. I advise fighting to create a basis for international co-operation and comparative security, so there will be a possibility for democratic development. Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin are against international co-operation on any basis of law.
5. Your comment is historically without a basis. It's a very great error to imagine Versailles responsible for the present dictators. Further, I don't advocate that any American lose a drop of blood making Germany democratic, but I advocate supreme efforts to keep Hitler from wiping democracy off the earth.
6. It is certain that if we go into war, democracy will essentially disappear from the U. S. A.—I hope temporarily. If Hitler triumphs, democracy will disappear for a much longer and more terrible period. Then we shall have to give ourselves over to stark militarism in order, not to defend democracy, but something more elemental, our place in the world, and a bit of self-respect.

* * *

I don't suppose you and I disagree so completely. I know bullets don't produce brotherly love. But I believe in prisons for the lawless, armed cops for hit-and-run drivers, and violent resistance to political systems trying to sweep self-government from the earth.

I also believe in discernment and discrimination. I am very sure that as you continue to study European history you will see amid all the power politics a profound difference between Naziism and the French Republic.

Mohammed engaged in power politics with bad European dynasties. So did the Turkish Sultans. I repeat it was power politics on both sides. But from long experience among Mohammedans and even nominal Christians I have observed a profound difference between them. When Europe was saved from the domination of Islam it was saved from a terrible menace. It is very wrong in every dispute to say all sides are equally guilty.

I would like to tell this America where I was born, and which I love above all other things except right, to defend itself from an unspeakable menace. This is a task for the American nation and not for volunteers in foreign lands. If all else fails, of course, it must come to that. "Let him who lays down his shield boast!" I am more than thirty, but when the supreme moment comes, I hope there will be no shirking here.

I am very glad that Americans wish to keep out of war. I should think they were monsters if they didn't. But there come times when inaction means destruction.

Boston Second American

Mirror of World Opinion

No Senseless Intolerance

War brings with it its infamies and degradations, and our earnest prayer as a people must be that Canada's record will not be marred by senseless intolerance towards innocent people. Let there be no witch-hunting and persecution of any of us who bear non-Anglo-Saxon names. Let not the sins of one mad man be visited upon the children of German Canadians unto the third and fourth generation. . . .

The German Canadians of western Canada are, the vast majority of them, decent, peace-loving, law-abiding and loyal citizens of the land of their adoption. Let us show them by our example that a democratic people does not yield to race hatred.

We are in this war in defense of the principle that no nation, however small, shall be forced to yield to threats of aggression or the use of force. It would ill befit us to mar our record by denying locally and individually the main principle for which we propose to fight.—*Winnipeg* (Mantoba) *Free Press.*

Reporters "Nail Down" Senators

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

Had you been in Washington last week, you would have seen numerous perspiring young men treading the corridors of the Senate Office Building and of the Capitol, with determination writ in their countenances and swatches of paper in their hands. They were newspaper reporters, and they were "polling" the Senate on the question of arms embargo repeal.

Actually, they performed a remarkable and, according to some folks' lights, a patriotic feat. They got over sixty Senators, over two-thirds of that august body, definitely on record for or against embargo repeal. They got these Senators somewhat nailed down, with actual quotations giving their viewpoint. It will be hard for most of the Senators to change now, although change is always possible. The reporters have been the most effective offset to the great tides of anti-repeal mail that poured into the Senate last week; they have got the Senators on the record before they had time to hedge, while their convictions were still fresh from home.

In a poll in which this newspaper's representative co-operated with a few other reporters, the result was forty-nine Senators prepared to vote for repeal, and twenty-five against. The Associated Press poll, which included direct quotations from the Senators, showed forty-four for repeal and twenty against. Among the remaining thirty-two, who refused to comment or were not reached, there are at least six or seven who are well understood to favor repeal, but who decline to commit themselves.

* * *

That the lines should be drawn as definitely as this in the Senate before debate begins is perhaps remarkable. There are some variations of opinion, and many of the repealers make their vote contingent upon a drastic cash-and-carry bill rigidly limiting the President's power. Others say they would prefer outright repeal of all neutrality legislation, but presumably they will vote for repeal plus cash-and-carry in the end, rather than see the arms embargo left on the books. In any case, drafting of pretty complete restrictions on the President seems to be the only way to summon maximum strength against the embargo.

The week's events have shown that "national unity" on one subject, at least, has been attained. President Roosevelt, his congressional supporters, and the isolationist opposition declare with equal earnestness that the primary objective of all policy is to keep the United States out of war. In an eloquent passage in his address to Congress, the President asked that his critics concede him as much sincerity in this respect as he is prepared to give them, and he sought for the whole Nation the coveted name of "peace bloc."

Yet it is strategy for the isolationists to insist that the repeal of the embargo would be a step toward war. Their assertions are so sweeping as to evoke serious misunderstanding in Europe if and when the embargo is repealed. "A vote for revision is a vote for war," "the repeal of the arms embargo is the straightest path to the Western Front," "repeal of the embargo would be a step right into the war." These, and many like them, are the statements given out by anti-embargo Senators to the poll-takers last week. They may serve very well as debating points, or, as some would say, as demagoguery, but Europe should not take them at their face value. If the embargo is repealed, American public opinion—led by the isolationists—will certainly seek to unite as firmly on the desire to keep out of war afterward as before.

* * *

In the face of the tremendous pressure campaign against repeal which is pouring in to Congress, observers are qualifying with caution their earlier estimates that repeal was assured. There has rarely been so sudden and terrific a wave as was marked by these protests and they cannot all be written off to organized pressure groups. Many of the letters show their organized source, but plenty of others bear proof of the anti-war sentiment of simple people.

Moreover, the anti-repeal campaign has plenty of money, if it needs it. Several great industrialists, we have reliable reason to know, have offered practically unlimited war chests to the anti-repeal Senators. Their viewpoint is chiefly anti-Rooseveltian, although they also oppose war for the chaos it might bring to their plants. They fear, first, that there would be no war profits, or if there were any they would be taken by the Government, and that in any case a great deal of regimentation would be imposed. Wall Street is chiefly on the other side of the fence, supporting the President and urging repeal of the embargo.

Henry Ford's position is striking. The great industrialist who floated the "Peace Ship," who supported the Dearborn Independent with its well-known purposes, is—to a degree—following both objectives with the offer of great financial support to the anti-repeal group today. Stirring times are yet ahead in this "neutrality" discussion, if Mr. Ford's funds are added to the personal appeals of Colonel Lindbergh, with such figures as the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and William Randolph Hearst in the background, all seeking to retain the arms embargo. Will those forty-odd repeal votes melt away before this drive? Or will European events make all propaganda drives, pro or con, completely redundant?

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Eight Propositions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following propositions are both true and obvious:

1. That the people of the United States want this nation kept out of war.
2. That keeping out of war is not the ultimate of our policy—that is, it has always been true of us that we preferred death on the battlefield to cowardly submission to tyranny.
3. That the people of this nation have a social conscience and an idealism which will not down. That this feeling extends to the other nations of the earth. That we would like to be granted an opportunity to express this idealism.
4. That if we should be forced into war Americans would be solidly behind the democracies without reservation.
5. That ultimately the democracies must win, because they believe in the power of kindness, good will, equality, brotherhood—in short, the Sermon on the Mount. They know instinctively that spiritual qualities are backed by "a power bigger than men."
6. That it is futile to pretend that Americans have no standard of conduct, no principles but the one of self-preservation.
7. That the sooner we help the democracies the sooner the war will end and the more likely are we Americans to escape sending our boys abroad.
8. That immediate repeal of the so-called "neutrality act" would not only implement the Allies with such needed material but tremendously buck up their courage and fighting spirit. Thus we should help shorten the war; whether or not we are required to do any actual fighting later.

Finally. Why let England and France monopolize the qualities for which America once stood and in which she gloried? Can't we measure up to their standard and thus begin to recover our pride and self-respect? Many of us are praying that it may be so!

PHIDELAH RICE, JR.

Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

Program for Peace?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The splendid campaign which the Monitor carried on some years ago to take the profit out of war comes back to many of us who feel that it might play a part in helping Congress to decide its course more wisely.

May I offer the following recommendations for your readers' consideration:

1. Passage of the War Referendum Bill. (The people should have the right to decide as to their lives.)
2. Government ownership of all production of war ships, war planes, implements of war, and munitions. (Ten per cent net profits are now allowed, I believe.)
3. Conscription of all war profits and use of the money to reduce taxes.
4. Embargo on shipment of all war supplies and materials for war, to become effective the moment any country sends men and arms into another country. This includes Japan.

In 1917 we tried force, with Versailles as the result. We should profit by this mistake.

CLARA STURGES JOHNSON

Ridgefield, Conn.

Democracy's Defense

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some words quoted in a recent Monitor arrested my attention:

> The defense against a bad idea is a good idea;
> the defense against half truth is the truth;
> the defense against propaganda is education.

In this democracies must put their trust.

(Wm. F. Russel, Dean of Teachers' College)

This is a form of education that permits of the broadest, deepest scope. It is a continuous education—there is no finishing school for it. It may be said to be prayer in a most practical sense. Half-truths must be superseded by Truth and Truth's own enlightenment. ANNE CLEVELAND CHENEY

New York

Peace?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My daughter, who is now seventeen, spent seven months in Paris winter before last. This experience has given her quite a keen interest in European affairs. When she came to breakfast one morning, I told her that the news had just come in over the radio that indications were that Poland would give in to Germany. She remained in silent regret for a short space and then said, "Do you know what the trouble is! The various heads of governments have been placing too much stress on the desirability of peace and not enough emphasis on the need for doing what is right!" This statement goes directly to the crux of the situation, I believe. J. C. J.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

"The Achievement of Munich"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One sees and hears frequent continued reference to "the failure of Munich," amounting almost to the disgrace of Munich.

At Munich, on behalf of the British people, Mr. Chamberlain gave the same last chance that our Master gave to Judas at the last supper. He knew it could not achieve the result materially hoped, but we would not now have it otherwise.

To those who know that evil must be uncovered before it is destroyed, the failure of Munich should surely be known as "the spiritual achievement of Munich."

London MURIEL HARDIE

Easter Island

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Have read with interest the Monitor's article entitled "How Easter Island Got Its Name."

Perhaps more information regarding this little known island in the South Pacific Ocean might be of interest to your readers. In "The Lost Continent of Mu" by Colonel James Churchward, pages 88-91, is a translation of some of the tablets found on Easter Island, and in the chapter on "Man's First Religion" Churchward tells why the early inhabitants used the red spheres or caps on their statuary. H. S.

Buffalo, N. Y.